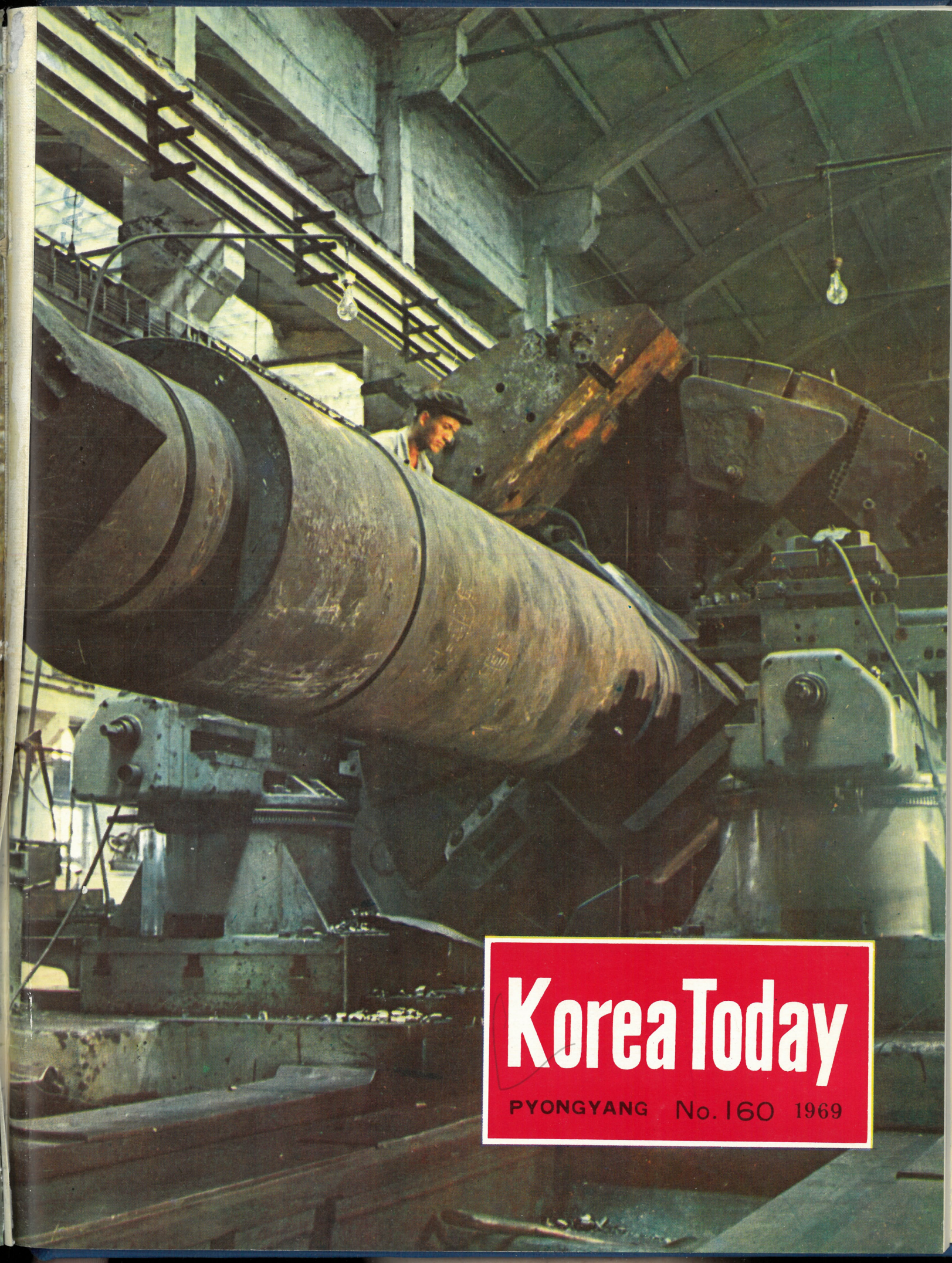


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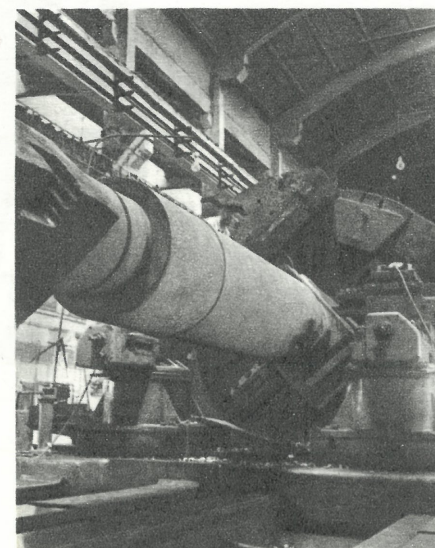
Korea Today

PYONGYANG No. 160 1969



The March 10th Iron Works, one of the metallurgical industry bases of our country, has been making a great contribution to seizing the height of steel set for the Seven-Year Plan

Korea Today



FRONT COVER: Holding aloft the on-the-spot teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the workers of the Chollima June 15th Engineering Plant keep flaring up the flame of a great revolutionary upsurge. They bring about innovatory successes everyday in turning out large-size machines

Photo by Kim Hyong Jin

BACK COVER: Raftsmen unfolding a vigorous labour struggle for sending much more lumbers to economic and national defence construction sites

Photo by Lee Myong Su

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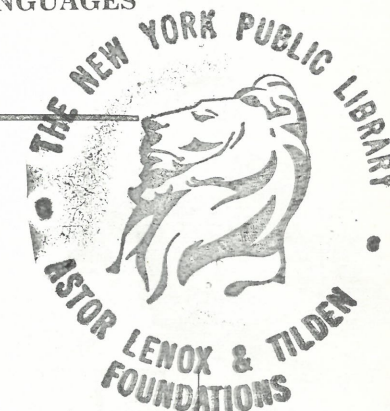
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His Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi paid a courtesy call on Comrade Kim Il Sung

Demonstration of Militant Friendship and Solidarity between Korean and Syrian Peoples

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by His Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi, General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Baath Party, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, paid a state visit to our country from September 27 to October 3.

The visit to our country of the Party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by His Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi was an event of epoch-making significance in strengthening and developing the friendly relations and solidarity formed between the peoples of the two countries on the common front of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

In his welcome speech made at the airport, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The peoples of our two countries are linked with the firm bonds of friendship through the common struggle against the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for consolidating national independence and creating a new life.

"The Korean people actively support the just struggle and resolute stand of the Syrian people for crushing the Israeli aggressors, the lackeys of U.S. imperialism, and achieving territorial integrity and defending the national sovereignty and dignity of the Arab people and sincerely rejoice over all the successes made by them in the construction of a new society.

"We firmly believe that the current visit to our country of Your Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi will be an epochal occasion in further consolidating and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and Syria and contribute to strengthening the solidarity of the world revolutionary peoples fighting against imperialism and colonialism."

The peoples of Korea and Syria, though the two countries are separated from each other by a long distance geographically, are close friends bound firmly together through the community of their past history in which they underwent the vicious colonial rule of the imperialists and through the community of struggle that they are unfolding today against imperialism and colonialism led by the U.S. imperialists, while building a new life.

Today, holding aloft the revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defense upbuilding in parallel which was set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, in face of the new war provocation intrigue of U.S. imperialism which is becoming more undisguised as days go by, the Korean people are pushing ahead with a vigorous struggle for carrying out the line, bringing about startling leaps and miracles with each passing day.

The Syrian people, under the leadership of His Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi, the outstanding leader of the Syrian Arab Republic, are achieving a great success in their struggle for building a new life while smashing ever-increasing aggressive acts and subversive plots of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the Zionists.

During their stay in our country, His Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi and his suite were accorded a warm welcome by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and by the Korean people.

A grand Pyongyang city mass rally took place at the Moranbong Stadium with the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung in welcome of the Party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by His Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi which was in our country on a state visit. The stadium, packed with more than 100,000

welcoming crowds, was overflowing with a friendly feeling towards the Syrian people.

Chairman Kang Hi Won of the Pyongyang City People's Committee made a welcome speech at the rally. After his speech a congratulatory flag was presented, in the name of the Pyongyang city mass rally, to His Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi as a token of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries.

Then His Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi made a speech.

The mass rally demonstrated the friendship and solidarity sealed between the peoples of Korea and Syria in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist common struggle and the determination of the two peoples to fight vigorously for the victory of the common cause, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle in the future too, as in the past.

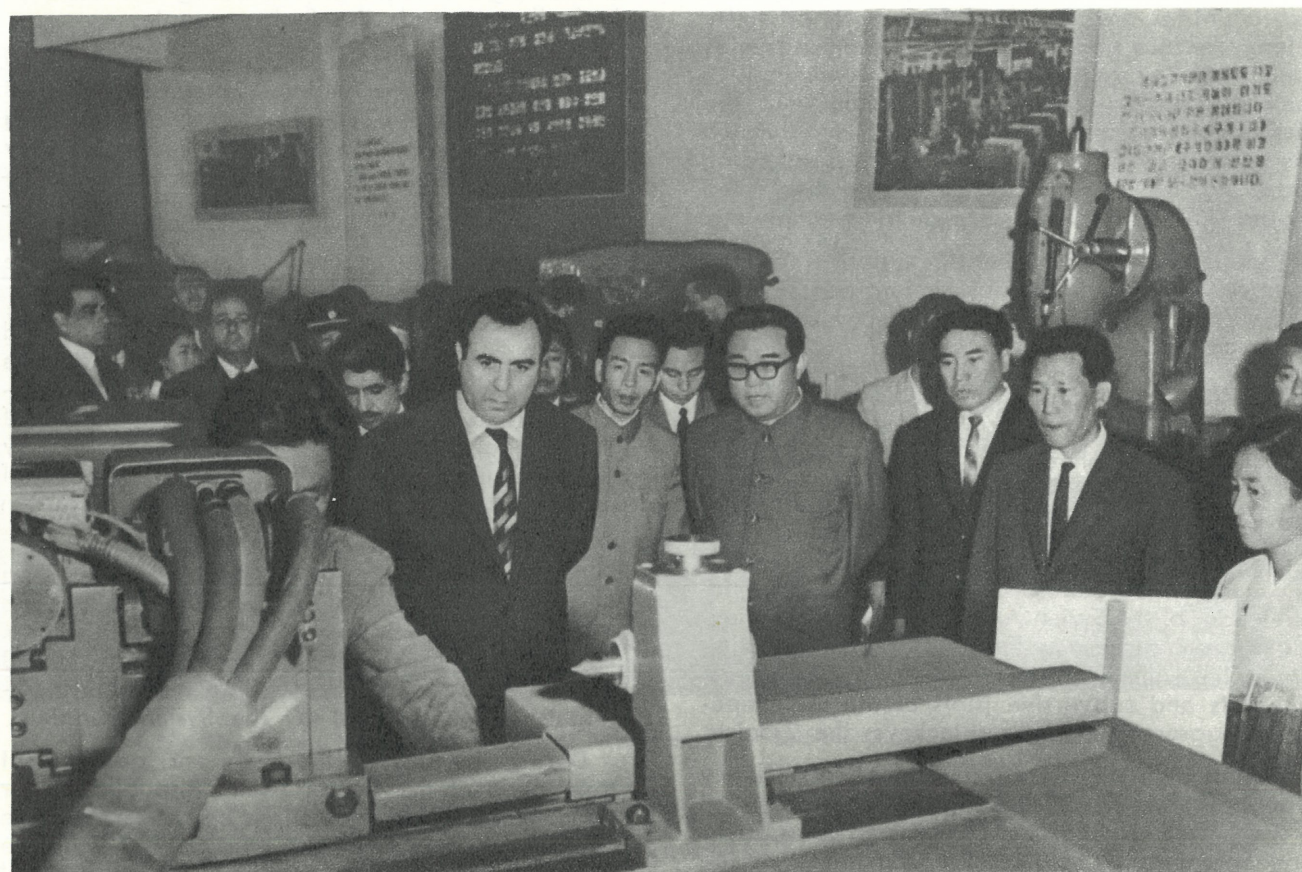
In Hamhung city, too, a grand mass meeting was held at the Central Square in welcome of His Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi and his suite. The streets were lined with more than 100,000 working people fervently hailing the visiting distinguished guests sent by the Syrian people.

During the stay of the Party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic in our country, friendly conversations and speeches were exchanged at banquets between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi, General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Baath Party, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic. There were a courtesy call and a return call and a talk was held between them.

In his speech made at a banquet, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

The working people of Pyongyang city fervently hailing the honoured guests from the Syrian Arab Republic





Accompanied by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by His Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi looked round the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition

"Our people consider that the vigorous anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the Syrian people, though they are far away from us geographically, is in itself a support to our cause of national unification.

"We will, in the future, too, actively support and encourage, with might and main, the just struggle of the Arab Socialist Baath Party, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Syrian people who are advancing toward the restoration of the occupied Arab land and the building of a new life under the slogan of independence and self-sustenance, smashing the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists.

"We actively support the armed struggle of the Palestinian people for the restoration of their lost homeland and express firm solidarity with all the Arab peoples in their struggle for territorial integrity and defence of the dignity of the Arab nation."

In his speech His Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi said that the successes the Korean people attained by embodying the idea of Juche in all fields, economic, cultural and social, serve as a splendid example for the peoples who are striving to achieve freedom and progress and solve all problems by self-reliance on the principle of Juche.

He also extended the all-out support of the Syrian Arab Republic government and its people to the Korean people in the latter's struggle for achieving the unification of their fatherland independently on a democratic basis without interference of any outside force after forcing the U.S. imperialist army out of South Korea.

His Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi and his suite inspected, accompanied by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the Korean revolution, and other responsible cadres of our Party and government, some educational and cultural establishments in Pyongyang city such as the Mangyongdae Revolution School, the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, and visited the Hwanghae Iron Works and the Hwasong Co-operative Farm. The delegation saw the music and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland," a People's Prize Winner, and a national opera "Eight Fairies in Mt. Kungang-san."

The honoured guests from Syria also looked round factories and villages in and around Hamhung city such as the Bongung February 8 Vinalon Factory, the Chollima June 15th Engineering Plant and the Bongdae Co-operative Farm in Jongpyong County, South Hamgyong Province.

During their stay in our country, His Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi and his suite were awarded orders and medals of the Democratic People's



The Party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by His Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi inspected, together with Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Mangyongdae Revolution School

Republic of Korea by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. A ceremony was held for it with the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung awarded Order of National Flag the First Class to His Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi who has fought resolutely, beating back the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, Israeli aggressors, for the territorial integrity of Syria in defence of the national sovereignty and the dignity of the Arab nation, positively supported the Korean people in their struggle for unifying their fatherland independently on a democratic basis without interference of any outside force after driving the U.S. imperialist aggressor army out of South Korea, and has made a great contribution to cementing and developing the friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Syrian peoples. Then Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded Order of National Flag the Second Class to the members of delegation and Order of National Flag the Third Class or meritorious military service medal or meritorious civil service medal to other accompanying staff.

His Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi said that

the conferment of orders and medals means that the two countries are waging a common struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists and shows the friendly relationship between the peoples of Korea and Syria.

Winding up its itinerary, the friendly mission of the Syrian people left our country carrying with it our people's ever-deepening amicable feeling towards the sagacious, brave Syrian people.

A joint communique was issued in the names of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The communique pointed out that the two countries reached an agreement of views on cementing and developing their relations of friendship and co-operation and on a series of problems of common concern.

Indeed, the state visit to our country of the Party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by His Excellency Nouredine Al-Atassi, was an epochal event that cemented furthermore the militant friendship and solidarity which was already formed between the two peoples of Korea and Syria through their common struggle for mutilating U.S. imperialism to accelerate its ruin, and for achieving their national prosperity, and it also made an encouraging contribution to strengthening the solidarity of the world revolutionary peoples.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, the Mother of Revolutionaries, Outstanding Fighter for Women's Emancipation and Ardent Communist

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was always cheerful though pressed by unbearable hunger and wearied by hard toil. But to her came a great sorrow that she would never forget to the last day of her life.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, her husband and her prop and stay, whom she loved and respected, passed away on June 5, 1926.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik closed his life at the age of 32, and his warm heart so full of passion and burning with a fighting spirit stopped beating before he could see the great fruition of his struggle—the restoration of the fatherland to which he had so ardently aspired and for which he had fought with all devotion. His death left a deep wound in her heart for which there could be no remedy.

His comrades-in-arms and people who attended the funeral deeply lamented for his death, unable to repress the great sorrow.

But Mrs. Kang Ban Sok did not shed tears.

Because she didn't want to show tears to her children in order to make them foster an unbending revolutionary spirit.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung later asked his mother to go to the father's grave together, she said: "No, I'll stay home. You children, go by yourselves." But she would often go to her husband's grave alone and shed tears.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik on his deathbed handed his pistols to Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, asking her to give them to Comrade Kim Il Sung when he grew up, and added that she must manage to give him middle school education.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok carried forward the revolutionary cause unaccomplished by her husband. Fighting the hard life, she sent Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Yuwen Middle School in Kirin to fulfil the last wishes of her husband.

She did needlework or washed for others to earn enough for her son's school expenses. All she wanted was to see Comrade Kim Il Sung become a fine revolutionary, that was the sole hope in her life and in which she found herself worth living. And she lived with fortitude tiding over all difficulties.

Growing up under the utmost care of such a

worthy mother, Comrade Kim Il Sung came to have, in his childhood, a burning desire and fighting spirit of liberating the country and attaining its independence at all costs, and embarked on the road of the revolutionary struggle as early as at the age of 15 (1926).

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, in an active support of the just cause of her sons, always encouraged and inspired them to fight it out to the better end with indomitable fighting spirit for the sake of the country and the nation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was once arrested by the reactionary military clique of China and when he was released after undergoing torture and came home thin and pale, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was on her sickbed. But she was not dejected. Rather, she encouraged him to go on with his struggle unremittingly. She was concerned about Comrade Kim Il Sung who was always away from home to organize the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army in the early 1930's, and put in his hand the twenty *guan* wrapped in paper she had saved little by little, saying: "A man must carry some money about him to use in time of need."

In 1936, when Comrade Kim Il Sung came to Fusung after the victorious northern expedition, he found the poorly-clad, orphaned members of the Children's Corps in Maanshan and bought clothes for them with the twenty *guan* of money which he always kept for emergency use.

One day when he was operating in the area of Antu County in the incipient stage of the formation of armed units, Comrade Kim Il Sung dropped in at his house. He was anxious about his mother, who never had a day of peace and ease throughout her life.

He found his mother lying on a sickbed.

Seeing there was no firewood in the house, he with his younger brothers gathered firewood on a nearby hill.

Seeing him bringing in firewood, the mother said: "Why all this? Do you think there isn't enough firewood around here in this deep mountains? Attend to your own business. If your choice is revolution, devote yourself to it, but if you should like to keep



Mrs. Kang Ban Sok educating members of the Women's Association to foster anti-Japanese spirit in them

house, do so. You've got to have one alternative."

At this, Comrade Kim Il Sung told his sick mother that he was going to conduct big-unit operations and that it would make him worry about her health after his departure.

Hearing his words, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok said: "Don't worry about me. When you go and do well in your revolutionary struggle, I may get well. So you must go."

As you see, the great mother stood behind the great revolutionary.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok not only sent out Comrade Kim Il Sung on the path of revolution, but also induced her two other sons and brother-in-law, Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon, to take the path of revolutionary struggle and did everything in her power to aid them in their revolutionary activities.

As she helped Mr. Kim Hyong Jik with his revolutionary work, so Mrs. Kang Ban Sok aided Comrade Kim Il Sung in his revolutionary activities at the risk of her life.

There was a time when Comrade Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms were under enemy's surveillance in Fusung.

In order to get out of the dangerous situation quickly, they had to bring guns as soon as possible from their friends in Wanliho.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok knew the trip for the guns was very dangerous, but undertook the job willingly.

When she reached the destination and got the guns from her son's comrades in Wanliho, she asked

them: "Load the guns please, so that they may go off the moment I press the trigger. I will carry them on my head." She put the pistols under beef ribs and came back at a stretch.

Holding the two pistols in his hand, Comrade Kim Il Sung asked her why they were loaded. She answered calmly: "Why, I can't yield to them meekly, can I? I thought I should make them pay for my blood. At most, two or three of them might have pounced on me, and so I thought I should finish them off."

This simple story tells us of noble revolutionary spirit and revolutionary resolution of the mother who was ready to give even her own life for the restoration of the fatherland and for Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary work.

Though bed-ridden and poverty-stricken, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok always treated like her own son his numerous comrades-in-arms who would drop in at her house; she cooked meals for them, provided them with clothes and gave what money she had saved penny by penny to them for their working expense. In case there was no rice, she made rice-bran cakes and gave them when they were leaving.

That was why they regarded Mrs. Kang Ban Sok with boundless respect and attachment, and called her "Our Mother" instead of "Song Ju's mother." (Song Ju was the name of Comrade Kim Il Sung in his childhood.) The word "Our Mother" carried a greater meaning of "Mother of Korea."

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok revolutionized her family and

she herself took part directly in revolutionary activities.

She, as a member of the unlawful revolutionary circle organized by Comrade Kim Il Sung with the Communists as its backbone, formed an anti-Japanese women's organization and expanded it to all parts. In the spring of 1928 she became chairman of the Women's Association in Paisan area, organizing and mobilizing women to the revolutionary movement.

Teaching Korean to women at an evening class in Fusung, she told them in easy terms why the Korean people were suffering as a ruined nation, awakened their class consciousness and inspired them to the struggle. She visited Wanliho, Taying, Chisi-angtun, Wanliangtun and Santaohuayuan and other villages covering tens of *ri* from Fusung, and inspired the women in those villages to the sacred struggle against Japanese imperialism.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung was arrested again by the Chinese police and detained in the Antu police station, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok organized a mass struggle for the release of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms.

Her move was not merely to save her own son but to save the revolutionaries and the Korean revolution.

All the villagers, inspired by the moving appeals of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, rose in a fight. They lodged a protest with the police: shouting, "The young man Kim Song Ju is innocent. Release him right away!"

In the end, met with the soaring fighting spirit of the masses and Comrade Kim Il Sung's resistance, the police had no alternative but to release him a few days later.

Indeed, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was an ardent political worker, a fighter for the emancipation of women and an ardent Communist.

Personally assisting the work of the Juvenile Union and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League organized by Comrade Kim Il Sung, she creditably executed all the tasks assigned to her by the organization such as distributing the newspaper "Saenal," the organ of the Saenal (New Day) Juvenile Union, and conveying secret documents, no matter how difficult and arduous they might be.

Some time later, she fell ill again.

On his way to southern Manchuria early in 1932 when he was in the thick of organizing the armed units—he was going there to establish contacts with the units of the Independence Army—Comrade Kim Il Sung learned that his mother was ill and dropped in at his house.

His mother's case was very serious, and only his young brothers were with her. And there was no food grain at that.

Comrade Kim Il Sung bought one *mal* of millet for his ailing mother.

Then Mrs. Kang Ban Sok said to his son as fol-

lows: "If you worry yourself about the household cares like this, you won't be able to make the revolution. So long as I'm alive, I won't starve. If a man who has set out on a mission of national restoration, worries about his house, how can he achieve a great thing? You ought to organize a bigger unit and fight on. It seems to me that your act is wrong."

To her more precious was the fatherland than her own life, and the revolution came before her dear son.

Having asked the neighbour to look after his sick mother, Comrade Kim Il Sung left home to make the revolution and to put into practice the lofty and profound ideas of his parents.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok laid in her son's shoes her long braided hair which she had been keeping, lest the toes of her son should get frozen on the long journey.

Her condition was taking a turn for the worse with each passing day.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, however, confident of victory in the revolution, did not lose spirit even when her last moment was near but remained optimistic with hopes for the future.

Breathing her last, she asked the woman living next door:

"When my son Song Ju comes home after I die, please treat him as I would. If the Japanese imperialists remain in the Korean territory and Korea is still not independent when he comes home, tell him he should not remove my body to any other place. But... I am sure he would not turn back, giving up the struggle halfway... When Korea becomes independent, you sister, please go and see our Mangyongdae near Pyongyang. It is really a lovely place..."

Having sent Comrade Kim Il Sung onto the great path of the Korean revolution, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok passed away, to our regret, on July 31, 1932 at 40, without seeing the bright day of the fatherland's restoration she had so ardently longed to see.

Though Mrs. Kang Ban Sok has departed this life, her lofty revolutionary spirit and noble and immortal exploits in bringing up the great revolutionary Leader will shine forever in the history of the fatherland.

One day, some time later, Comrade Kim Il Sung dropped in at his house again, while fighting victorious battles in command of a big unit dealing a smashing blow at Japanese imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung could not repress sorrow at the time.

Upholding the father's great will and the mother's earnest and deep wishes, he, together with his younger brothers, renewed the firm resolve to win a great victory of the Korean revolution on all accounts, restoring the fatherland and liberating the people. Then he and his brothers went their way to the struggle.

The Flame of Revolutionary Upsurge Flaring up in Struggle for Capturing High Eminence of Seven-Year Plan

In our country a vigorous struggle is now afoot to scale the major heights of the Seven-Year Plan by the end of 1969 on all fronts of socialist construction.

In order to carry out thoroughly the programmatic tasks set forth by the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report at the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, his great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K. and his report at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the D.P.R.K., the entire working people including our heroic working class have been effecting a great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of economic construction and defense upbuilding, working fresh miracles and making innovations.

Already last year our Red coal miners flew the first triumphal banner over the high eminence of the Seven-Year Plan. They have energetically striven at coal faces hundreds of metres deep underground, sparing even a minute to supply more coal to economic construction and defence upbuilding. In the meantime, the steel makers, machine builders and other workers in the national economy have been advancing continuously towards the high eminence of the Seven-Year Plan at the speed of Chollima.

The successful fulfilment of the huge Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy which envisages socialist industrialization and radical improvement of the people's livelihood will be an event of great significance in hastening the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the triumph of our revolution on a nation-wide scale.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The completion of the Seven-Year Plan will be an epochal event in consolidating and developing the socialist system in the Republic and in greatly advancing the struggle for the complete victory of socialism." (The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism, p. 65, Eng. ed.)

With the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan our industry will turn into an industry with a firm independent system, which has a solid raw material base and is equipped with a modern techniques, and our country will be converted into developed socialist industrial state from industrial-agricultural one.

Our heroic working class and the rest of the work-

ing people rose up as one with a high degree of revolutionary ardor. They have been putting spur on a vigorous, grand Chollima march towards the earliest fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan which opens up a broad vista.

Thus our people have so far made a big stride forward in implementing the Seven-Year Plan even under the condition that the economic construction and defence upbuilding are carried on in parallel.

At the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, made an all-round analysis of the situation at home and abroad and set forth a weighty task of energetically carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and further strengthening our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily in face of the prevailing tense situation to actively greet the advent of the great revolutionary event of national unification. The line of carrying on the building of the economy and defences in parallel is a revolutionary line, a strategic line of much importance, newly advanced by our Party, from the firm, *Juche*-motivated stand of carrying out for ourselves the Korean revolution to the last with a sense of responsibility and from the revolutionary stand of fighting determinedly against the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism.

To push ahead with the two tasks—economic construction and defence upbuilding—in parallel exerting no less efforts for the latter than for the former, that is, to step up the execution of the Seven-Year Plan more dynamically and, in parallel with it, further reinforce the country's defense capacity is a tremendous and difficult work. It demanded our people of more strenuous struggle than ever before.

It was in those days that Comrade Kim Il Sung called on the workers in Ryongsong, gave them a detailed explanation as to the situation of our country created by the intensified war provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and as to the significance of the revolutionary line our Party had advanced to cope with the situation, and exhorted them to effect another great revolutionary upsurge, upholding the line.

The spark of a great Chollima upsurge enkindled by the Leader among the workers in Ryongsong grew into a flame spreading in all fields and at all units of the national economy in a short span of time.

True to the Leader's on-the-spot instruction, the workers in Ryongsong were all-out in a creative labour struggle with the stamina of beating the U.S. imperialists and made innovations. As a result they fulfilled the annual plans for 1967 and 1968 80 days and four months ahead of schedule respectively.

Always living up to the Leader's ideas and intentions whenever and wherever they may be, our working people have vigorously unfolded the Chollima work-team movement, the grandiose communist, mass onward movement, and have achieved brilliant, world-startling achievements in production and construction with each passing day.

The steel makers in Kangson had improved the bloomery with rated capacity of 60,000 tons to produce at last 500,000 tons of rolled steel.

A weaver in Pyongyang succeeded in weaving in a year as much cloth as had been produced in the whole year in the northern half of Korea in the days of Japanese imperialist rule. Such innovation and miracle have been wrought one after another everywhere in our country.

Life was bustling with creation and innovation day in and day out. And it was in those days that the machine builders developed the engineering industry onto a high stage of development, successfully manufacturing the latest type of lathe of high efficiency, 25-ton heavy-duty lorries and large-size tractors and large ships in a short time.

"The rated capacity has nothing to do with us. We regard it as the rated capacity to do what the Leader wants us to." With such a firm belief, our workers rose in a body to put up a heroic struggle, with the result that the huge plan for 1967, 12.8 per cent higher than in 1966, was overfulfilled by 17 per cent and in 1968 the industrial output grew to 115 per cent as against 1967.

As a result, our people have come to see the high eminence of the radiant Seven-Year Plan before them.

This year, too, our working class have dashed forward like a gust of wind towards a higher goal, giving full play to an unremitting, creative energy, and pulling through all difficulties out of infinite loyalty to the Leader and with a high degree of communist consciousness and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, taught as follows:

"The present situation demands us to conduct all our work in a more active, more revolutionary manner and subordinate everything to the struggle to accomplish the South Korean revolution by giving support to the South Korean people in their struggle and unify the fatherland." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 545.)

The present situation, in which the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying their manoeuvres for a new war against the northern half of the Republic, and revolutionary tasks confronting our people urgently demand us to scale all the major heights of the Seven-Year Plan at the earliest possible date and consolidate our revolutionary base as firm as rock. That is why our working people, raising higher

the flames of the revolutionary upsurge, have been doing all they can to overfulfil this year's national economic plan which is of great importance in capturing the major heights of the Seven-Year Plan.

The working class and the rest of the working people vigorously unfolded a struggle for increased production to greet the birthday (October 10) of the Workers' Party of Korea, the guiding force of our people, with a high degree of political enthusiasm and a greater success in their labour struggle. As a result, numerous factories and enterprises performed such an innovation as to fulfil their yearly plans before the significant day.

With a firm resolve to hit their yearly target before the founding anniversary of the Party by all means, the workers of the Chollima factory where Comrade Kwon Rye Kyong works doubled or trebled their daily plan, thereby creditably carrying out the yearly plan which was 82.5 per cent larger than last year's actual results, while reducing production cost by 14.4 per cent.

The workers of the factory where Comrade O Jang Ui works also fulfilled with credit this year's plan as of September 7, utilizing the existing equipment at the maximum rate.

The workers and technicians of the mine where Comrade Sol Sang Jun works launched a vigorous drive for technical innovation and sharply boosted the output of iron ore and thus produced 1.8 times as much iron ore as is envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan.

The workers of more than 100 units in various fields of the national economy in South Pyongan Province—mining, metal, engineering, electric, chemical and building-materials industries, and transport, construction, light industry, fishery, etc.—rose up as one to hit the yearly target before the Party's founding anniversary and thus demonstrate once again the invincible might of our working class which is immensely loyal to the Leader and has been marching ahead with a firm confidence in victory, not giving in to any difficulty. They put their resolve into execution creditably by carrying out this year's plan with success as of September 20.

In the thick of the fierce labour struggle to capture the major heights of the Seven-Year Plan as soon as possible, thousands of factories, enterprises, collieries, mines and other production units in various branches of the national economy have fulfilled the yearly plan splendidly as they pledged themselves to the Leader, and the number of those units which have hit this year's target is increasing rapidly as days go by.

It was in the course of this grand Chollima onward march that we built a large number of powerful, modernly-equipped factories and enterprises including the April 13 Iron Works which is of weighty importance in developing the metallurgical industry along the line of *Juche* and manufactured a large number of various types of up-to-date machines and equipment of high efficiency, ranging 6,000-ton press as tall as a nine-storied building to the latest type one-metre-high midget tractor.

(Continued on page 23)



Busy he was with state affairs, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called on the workers here and aroused them again to a great revolutionary upsurge

Machine Builders Advancing in Response to the Call of the Leader

CHON UN BONG

The working class of the Chollima June 15th Engineering Plant has been all along true to the call of the Party and Leader, with ever-increasing revolutionary ardor. They demonstrated the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance by manufacturing an 8-meter turning lathe, 3,000-ton press and 200-millimetre boring and turning out for themselves a number of equipment both for the world's first-class, modern vinalon factory and the factory where ammonium is synthesized by gasification of the anthracite.

Each of proud successes scored by the machine builders of the plant is underlain by the warm solicitude of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Premier visited the plant many a time to throw a light on the way for the workers to follow and inspire them with a firm conviction about victory and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. In June 1967 when the whole country was bustling with a great revolutionary upsurge Comrade Premier came to the plant again and gave

them an earnest teaching that the workers there should keep up innovations in the van of the struggle for the greater revolutionary upsurge.

The machine builders of the plant rose up with vigor in response to his call.

They burned with a fiery determination to remain single-heartedly loyal to the Leader.

The workers of Chollima general machine assembling work team at the large-size machine shop were assigned a task of manufacturing

at the earliest date the machines to equip the Hwanghae Iron Works for the production of galvanized sheet.

The task was pressing, and every hour and even minute counted! So they did not feel like sitting idle even for a short while.

The workteam members prepared in advance more than 70 kinds of tools needed in the production and assembled pressing-down installations of the galvanized sheet manufacturing equipment for only 24 hours, which would have needed 5 days.

As the production showed a rapid increase at every shop and workteam, the workers of the steel casting shop had to discharge much more molten steel.

Pooling their wisdom, they cut down the time for charge to tap a reserve for more steel.

They introduced new technique in the charging operation of granulated iron and thus reduced the time for the operation by 30 to 40 minutes.

This led them to increase the

frequency of teeming from 3 to 5.5 a day and thus met the demand for more steel.

Another task was assigned to the heroic machine builders of the plant who had successfully pulled through whatever difficulties in response to the call of the Party and the Leader.

In the beginning of 1968, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung assigned to them the glorious task of manufacturing a 6,000-ton press.

They thought to themselves: We have manufactured the 8-meter turning lathe and 3,000-ton press by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and boldness which were instilled in us by the Leader, and now we have got to carry out any task assigned by him.

It was with such fighting spirit and conviction that Labour Heroes, Comrades Chu Song Il and Yun Jun Sop, and the rest of the workers tackled the job of turning out the 6,000-ton press.

At the employees' meeting the workers voiced their resolve to ma-

nufacture the press in half the time needed for 3,000-ton press.

The workers of Chollima youth wooden pattern shop built up a bonfire and held a study session of "The order must be carried out to the last unconditionally," the reminiscence of an anti-Japanese guerrilla. Sitting around the blazing bonfire all of them renewed their determination to remain immeasurably loyal to the Leader as the anti-Japanese guerrillas had done, and then set to work.

They worked day and night, saying in unison: "Comrade Premier had all along given us a great love and solicitude. How can we sleep in peace without putting his order into practice." Giving full play to their collective wisdom, the workers turned out a large number of highly efficient machines such as a high-speed milling machine with more than 1,000 per cent higher efficiency than the ordinary ones. And thus they finished processing the upper entablature of the 6,000-ton press in a matter of three days and made 150-odd kinds of wooden patterns for the press in 15 days, which should have required 3 months. A marvellous success they scored in this way!

The kindled spark flamed into a vigorous labour struggle at the large-size steel casting shop, too. The workers were instructed to cast large-size materials weighing 60 to 70 tons to be processed for the 6,000-ton press, and it was more than they could manage.

The capacity of electric furnaces at the factory, all told, was just enough to cover only half of the required quantity of molten iron.

How to break the bottleneck? The smelters and technicians racked their brains to find a way out.

Then the smelters launched into the struggle of improving the furnaces for more molten iron, saying: "The 'rated capacity' has nothing to do with us. What the Party and the Leader want us to do is the rated capacity and our work norm as well." They cleaned out the chamber of the furnace, rebuilt the firebrick linings and fixed the steel notch a little higher than usual. As a result the volume of teeming per furnace increased twice as much as the "rated capacity."

In this way they succeeded in making a pallet of the 6,000-ton press, 60 tons in weight, though it had been considered utterly unfeasible to carry out the smelting and casting operations at a time.

Another urgent task of ensuring the joint casting work was assigned to those workers who had scored an amazing success in the first battle. To ensure the work it was necessary to repair the furnaces. It needed three days to cool the furnaces. Such a long standstill meant not only the failure in the joint casting work but a great retard to the whole process of manufacturing the 6,000-ton press.

The smelters did not simply wait till the furnaces cooled down. They discussed and reached the conclusion that the problem could be solved if they struggle like the anti-Japanese fighters who gallantly fought the enemy devoting all their precious things to the cause of revolution. They provided themselves with all safety devices and fought with a high temperature for three hours and repaired the furnaces quickly, thus ensuring the joint casting work.

Large-size castings streamed out of the material shop, and a fierce battle was started by workers of the heavy machine-building shop who had fully prepared themselves to process parts of the press and waited for the materials to come.

The emotion-charging exploits of innovation followed one after another; the Li Yun Ho-led large-size lathe work team completed the processing of the cylinder, the keystone of the press, 150 hours ahead of the set time by applying a new jig for four bites; members of the boring work team headed by Ko Jong Bok made a new setting of bite and increased the labour productivity by 900 per cent; the scaffolding workers carried a 90-ton entablature with the 30-ton capacity crane.

Innumerable are the stories about our heroic workers who displayed their loyalty to the Leader in manufacturing the 6,000-ton press.

The designers drew up blueprints of several hundred sheets in a matter of one month, instead of six months that should have been ne-



The workers of the large-size machine shop often hold technical consultations to turn out many more large-size machines of good quality by increasing the capacity of the existing equipment

eded at ordinary times; the Red forgers of the press shop turned out the main parts of the press in time braving the high temperature. Red students and members of the Women's Union organizations at the residential quarters came out to help the workers build the press. How laudable they were!

It seemed only a few days ago that the machine builders there made a 8-metre turning lathe and a 3,000-ton press. And now they have successfully manufactured 6,000-ton press as tall as a nine-story apartment house and 2,000 tons in weight, in a matter of several months, not several years.

The giant press made by them is now set in operation with a thunderous rumble, giving impetus to the grand Chollima march and further solidifying our independent national industry.

The workers of this plant hit with credit the production target for 1968 nearly four months ahead of the schedule while producing the 6,000-ton press and a large thermal power turbine that marked a new stage in the development of the precision machine-building industry of our country.

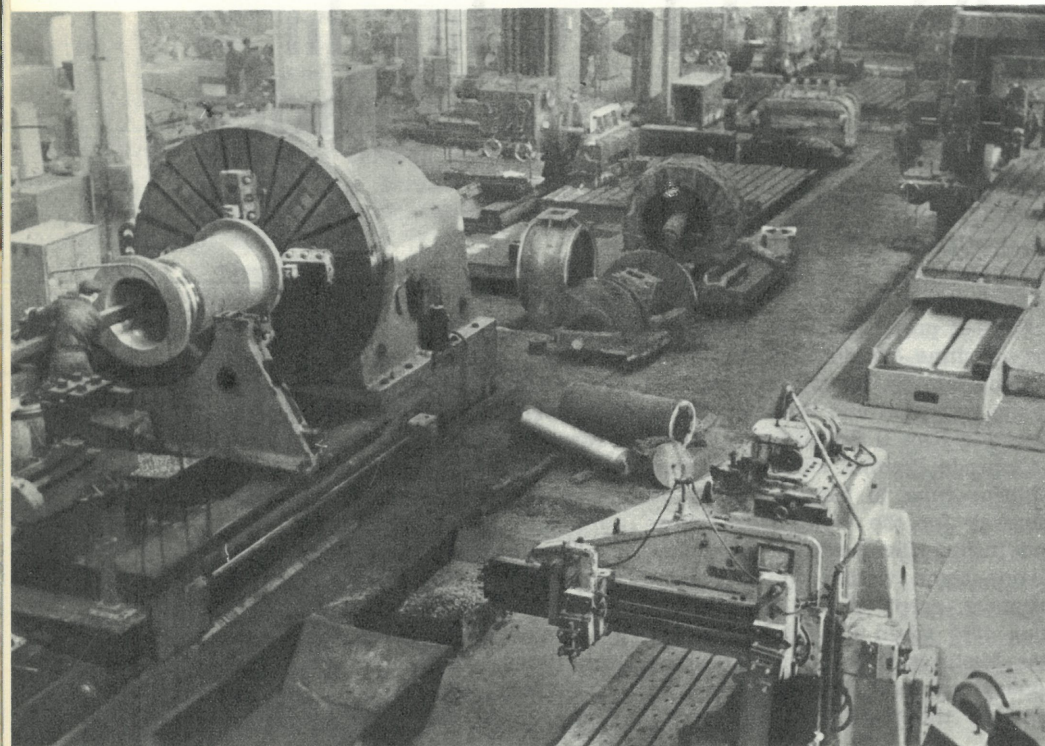
This graphically proves the correctness of the brilliant economic theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung that we can develop the production as fast as we want, no matter how big its scale may be, if we enhance the political consciousness and revolutionary zeal of the masses of the people and constantly improve technique.

The factory which could turned out nothing more than wheel-barrows in the days of Japanese imperialist rule has now developed into a big machine-building factory which manufactures without a hitch all kinds of large-size machines and equipment including the 6,000-ton press.

The development of the factory into a "mother factory" is ascribable to the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, who has come there ten times since the armistice to shed a light on the path for the factory to follow and teach in detail the workers there how to carry out their tasks.

The workers of the Chollima June 15th Engineering Plant are now raising the flame of the great revolutionary upsurge to fulfil the 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

A partial view of the large-size machine shop where various large-size machines needed for economic construction and defence upbuilding are turned out



Weavers Producing Woolen Fabrics of High Quality

Now the whole country is being enwrapped in the furious flames of a great revolutionary upsurge raised on all fronts of socialist construction by our working-class and working people who have made an uncommonly firm determination to capture without fail all the major heights of the Seven-Year Plan in this year and are waging, with high revolutionary zeal, a creative labour struggle to fulfil the year's national economic plan ahead of schedule.

In the columns of this grand march are also seen the weavers-fighters of the woolen textile mill where Comrade Li Gil Du works, who are doing all in their strength and wisdom to hoist the flag of victory on the height of fabrics set for the Seven-Year

Plan as soon as possible.

Like the soldiers standing guard on the defence line, they now see a day of worthwhile, strained labour struggle out and another in, at all their posts.

The whole mill is seething with uninterrupted innovations—the carding workers are improving the quality of products markedly by removing uneven sliver in the carding machines; the spinners are exerting to turn out a large quantity of thinner and tougher yarn while briskly unfolding the drive for tending multi-spindles; the weavers are turning out first grade woolen fabrics by increasing their technical level and skill and introducing advanced methods of work; the repairmen give thorough precautionary repair and maintenance work and

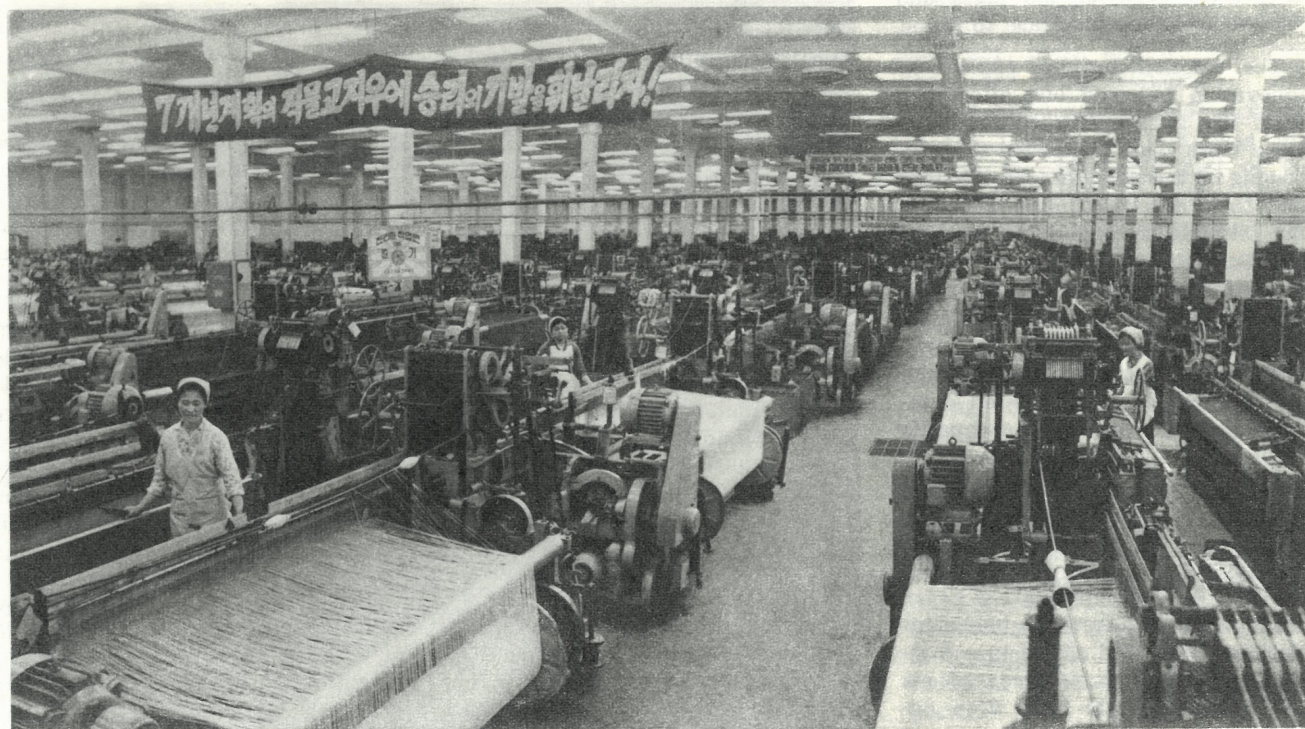
ensure the precision of the equipments attending all the machines at all times.

Then what brings them into close unity as one and to the unlimited exhibition of revolutionary zeal to keep fresh upsurge in production?

It is the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the burning determination of the textile workers who are exerting every effort to carry out his on-the-spot teachings thoroughly, and their boundless loyalty to him.

Though he was pressed by affairs of state, the fatherly Leader personally selected the building site of the mill on the spot. Since then, he visited this mill on five occasions and told the workers

The weavers of the factory where Comrade Li Gil Du works are following up their collective innovation movement to hit before the set time the goal of textile production set for the Seven-Year Plan



in detail about the prospects of the factory and its present economic tasks.

Saying that all the people should wear woolen clothes, the fatherly Leader, after the construction of the mill in the middle of a nameless plain, taught the workers that in order to produce woolen fabrics of better quality they should master the technology at the earliest possible date and normalize the production at a high level by laying a firm repair and maintenance base and increasing the capacity of the equipments.

All the workers of this mill who had had the honour of receiving the Leader's teachings several times burnt their hearts with glowing ardour to carry out without fail, under the guidance of the Party committee of the mill, his on-the-spot teachings, so as to repay the great love and deep solicitude of the Leader who is always deeply concerned about providing more woolen fabrics to the people.

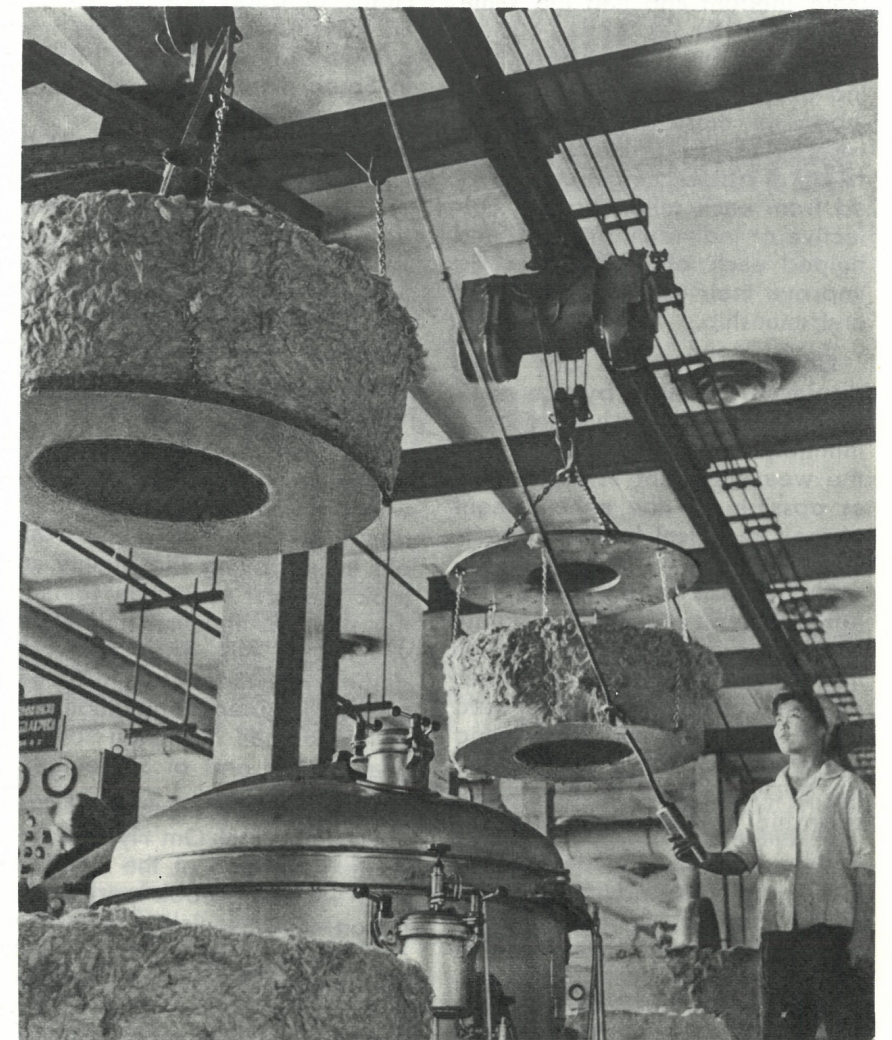
Nearly a year has elapsed since then and each day was engraved with really animated struggle and devotion of the workers of this mill.

Although there cropped up various difficulties in the course of implementing the Leader's teachings, they boldly tided over every one of them and improved by far the quality of all the products, pooling their strength and wisdom. Along with this, they raised their technical level a grade higher as a whole and made numerous inventive proposals and introduced them into production.

The workers of the mill were marching on while making new records amidst the strong stream of innovations. One day they received another piece of good news.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, personally sent them samples of woolen fabrics in various colours and an autograph message with detailed teaching even on the structure, thickness and colours of fabrics.

The whole mill seethed with fresh emotion and excitement.



A partial view of the modernly-equipped dyeing shop of the factory

All the workers felt once again the greatest happiness and pride in living under the warm care of the Leader and renewed their burning determination to turn out various kinds of woolen cloths of good quality more quickly upholding the lofty intention of the Leader who is always deeply concerned about the improvement of our people's living.

That day the members of the workteam led by Pae Un Suk and Chon Jong Ok, unable to calm down their minds full of emotion and excitement, gathered together after the day's work as if they had made a promise. They talked to each other about the cloth they had woven.

Comrade Pak rose from her seat and said:

—When I saw the precious present sent to us by the respected Premier today, I felt many

things. I think that if a weaver wants to become a revolutionary fighter boundlessly faithful to the Leader, she should not rest content with her product of standard mark, but should turn out 100 per cent of first grade cloth.... That's why I have decided to reckon, among the fabrics I have woven, only the first grade cloth into the production result and exclude the rest part from my production result from today.—

Then she pledged herself to acquire high technical proficiency saying that it was prerequisite to the production of more and better goods to enhance the technical level and craftsmanship in a short span of time as the respected Premier taught them.

The audience was greatly moved by her words. Other comrades also conceived just the

same thought and had the same feelings as her.

Keeping the Leader's teaching deep in their hearts the members of these two workteams rose up as one in the implementation of his teaching; they learned from each other through collective or individual practices and helped each other in order to improve their technical level and craftsmanship.

Copying after the lofty traits displayed in study by the anti-Japanese guerillas who had been infinitely faithful to the Leader, the weavers spent as much time as possible for the enhancement of their technical level and craftsmanship.

Their efforts were by no means futile. Only in a matter of slightly over half a year they got thorough mastery of the working principles of numerous parts, large and small, and the way of removing the troubles in them. Besides, the average grade of their craftsmanship was raised by 0.7.

The weavers who wanted to make continuous advance never rested content in the slightest degree with the improvement of their technical level and craftsmanship; on the contrary, they rose in greater vigour and put all their hearts and souls into mastery of mechanism and to improve the methods of work and into weaving more fabrics.

In this process the members of Pae Un Suk-led workteam reduced by far the time of replacing the shuttles by using spare shuttles in each loom. They also widely introduced new methods of circulation, and took charge of two times as many looms as before while ensuring almost all the fabrics in first grade.

The weavers who were breathing and working wholeheartedly in accordance with the revolutionary ideas of the Leader displayed the traits of helping and pulling each other along and working voluntarily in order to put into practice the exhortative words of the Leader who, warmly pressing the hand of an unknown weaver, had inspired her to weave much more woolen

cloths of good quality, so that all the people could have more woolen clothes and the brothers in South Korea could also share them.

Their good methods of work and excellent craftsmanship were swiftly adopted by one workteam after another and the number of skilled multi-loom operators went on swelling. Thus, the mystery about technology or the assertion that a weaver can operate only one woolen loom was shattered to pieces.

The members of the 2nd shift workteam, which was honoured with the first "Multi-loom Operation Workteam," set a fine example in improving the quality and took the first place in fulfilling the plan for the first half of the year in the mill. They are now dashing forward along the road of uninterrupted innovations in order to fulfil the plan for this year by the end of September.

Following the example of them the members of Om Hye Suk-led youth workteam of the 3rd weaving workshop took part in the nation-wide socialist emulation campaign between the youth workteams. They have resolved to fulfil the plan of their workteam for the year more than two times by the end of this year, and are now helping and pulling each other along, often holding meetings for discussing technical problems and exchanging experiences and striving to increase the proportion of first grade fabrics as high as 98 per cent. The members of Li Hyon Ok-led workteam of the carding-spinning workshop, while intensifying a self-checking and self-repairing drive, are even rendering assistance to the preceding process for two hours before and after their work every day, saying that it is necessary to normalize the production in the plaiting process, if full operation should be made in the twisting process.

Besides, in order to thoroughly implement the fatherly Leader's teaching on reinforcing the repairing capacity of equipments and providing parts in time, the mill formed a shock brigade with

the workers of the repair workshop and the repairmen of every workshop to conduct a general check-up of the conditions of equipments and take necessary steps after examining in detail what parts are needed in each production process. Thus, within a short span of time they turned out for themselves 8,700 parts of 500 kinds.

Particularly, the workers in the field of carding and spinning are setting examples in all their work under the watchword "The improvement of quality of woolen fabrics largely depends on the production of woolen yarn in better quality;" they are striving to simplify the production processes, improve the maintenance work on equipments and strictly adhere to the standard operation methods.

The vigorous labour struggle is not confined to a particular unit of production or a workteam.

"We will capture the height of fabrics for the Seven-Year Plan by all means!" This is the unanimous determination and feelings of all the workers of this mill.

With these determination and feelings the Red textile workers in this mill turned out more than 250 new varieties of goods in the course of the struggle for implementing the on-the-spot teachings of Comrade Premier and last year they increased the production twice as compared with the previous year and 6 times as that immediately after the mill started production.

However, they are never self-complacent with it; they are now vigorously waging a continuous struggle to accomplish the plan for this year ahead of schedule.

The great height of fabrics for the Seven-Year Plan will surely be captured by the large army of textile workers of our country including the workers of this mill who are the members of the Death-defying Corps and the Guard Detachments defending and carrying out to the end the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, through fire and water.

Intensification of Planned Guidance of National Economy Is Momentous Guarantee for Uninterrupted Growth of Production at High Tempo

To enhance the economy-organizing functions of the socialist state and to strengthen the planned guidance of the national economy are one of the most important problems arising in the discharge of the historical mission of proletarian dictatorship by the Party and the state of the working class, and one of the cardinal conditions for ensuring successful socialist and communist construction.

In his recent brilliant works "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, expounded a new law that the socialist economy develops incessantly at a high tempo and gave a profound Marxist-Leninist elucidation to the necessity of enhancing the economy-organizing functions of the state of proletarian dictatorship, particularly of intensifying its planned guidance of the national economy and to its significance.

In the works Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the planned and proportionate development of the national economy in socialist society provides the objective possibility for incessantly developing production at a high rate and that the indispensable condition for translating such a possibility into reality is to enhance the economy-organizing functions of the state of proletarian dictatorship and intensify its planned guidance of the national economy.

The thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on attaining an ever higher rate of the growth of production by intensifying the planned guidance of the national economy is based, above all, on a scientific calculation of the objective possibility the socialist system opens up to incessantly developing production at a high rate through the planned and proportionate growth of the national economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"A high rate of economic growth is the rule in socialist society, and the planned and proportionate development of the national economy is a prerequisite for it...."

"The high rate of socialist construction in our country has been made possible on the basis of a planned and proportionate development of the na-

tional economy. Because of this the high rate of development could be firmly maintained and all-round socialist construction further accelerated throughout the Five-Year Plan period, to say nothing of the postwar rehabilitation period." (Kim Il Sung, *Select-ed Works*, Vol. III, p. 99.)

The high rate of economic growth in socialist society is the indispensable requirement of socialist and communist construction and the basic law of the socialist economy, and the possibility for meeting this requirement is provided mainly by the law of the planned and proportionate development of the national economy.

The planned and proportionate development of the national economy thoroughly ensures planning and balancing in economic development and makes it possible for the socialist economic system to display the unchallenged superiority over the capitalist economy marked by competition and anarchy of production.

The especially important thing in the thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the socialist economic system characterized by the planned development of the national economy provides the objective possibilities for developing production at an ever higher rate, is that the further socialist construction advances, the greater become these possibilities.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Socialist society has unlimited potentialities to incessantly develop the economy at such a high rate as is inconceivable in capitalist society, and the further socialist construction advances and the stronger the economic basis grows, the greater become these potentialities." ("On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," p. 2, English ed.)

As socialist economic construction develops in depth, productive ties between enterprises and between branches of the national economy become still more varied and complex. Accordingly, the planned guidance and management of socialist economy aimed at organizing and directing social production, pose as a more complicated and difficult problem. But the consolidation and development of socialist relations of production and the strengthening of the country's

economic basis make the law of the planned and proportionate development of the national economy operate more comprehensively in all branches of the national economy and offer the objective conditions for more fully meeting the requirements of this law. These objective conditions render it favourable to solve more successfully the question of the planned guidance and management of the socialist economy.

The more comprehensive and perfect operation of the law of the planned and proportionate development of the national economy makes it possible to precisely establish all equilibriums, detailed and comprehensive, in the economic development, and, accordingly, increases the possibility for achieving a high rate of economic development. This also renders it possible to control co-ordinately all manpower and material resources of the country and make more effective use of them for the interests of the national economy as a whole and thus increase the potentialities for economization of social labour and for the growth of production.

As socialist construction advances and the economic basis grows stronger, the technical equipment of the national economy further improves, which increases the possibility for exploring and using better the natural resources of the country and saving more social labour. The consolidation of the economic basis develops division of labour and co-operative production. By organizing them in a planned way the socialist state further increases the reserves and potentialities of production growth.

All this shows that the further socialist construction advances, the fuller play is given to the superiority of the socialist planned economy and, accordingly, it is an objective law that the potentialities incessantly augment to uninterruptedly develop production at a high rate in socialist society.

The thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung that elucidated such an objective law of the development of the socialist economy is the Marxist-Leninist idea which dealt a resolute blow at all hues of opportunists who deny the superiority of the socialist planned economy instead of making efforts to give full play to it as socialist and communist construction progresses and who assert that the socialist economy always develops unproportionally.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified correctly the socio-economic conditions, objective conditions which ensure an ever high tempo of the development of the socialist economy, taught that the enhanced economy-organizing functions of the state of proletarian dictatorship, its intensified planned guidance of the national economy in particular, are of fundamental significance in giving full play to all factors ensuring the uninterrupted high tempo of socialist extended reproduction, and elucidated comprehensively problems of principle regarding this.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"In socialist society... all the labour resources and natural wealth of the country can be most reasonably made use of, and production can be incessantly raised according to plan. This possibility of production growth will ever increase according as the equilibrium among the branches of the national economy is rationally preserved and the country's economy is

kept in better shape with the strengthening of the economy-organizing functions of the state of the proletarian dictatorship and the rise of the level of economic management of the functionaries." ("On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," pp. 2-3, English ed.)

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung makes it clear that the enhancement of the economy-organizing functions of the state of proletarian dictatorship is the indispensable condition for augmenting the possibility to ensure a steady high rate of production growth in socialist society and for turning it into reality.

The enhancement of the economy-organizing functions of the socialist state and the improvement of the planned guidance to the national economy are a powerful weapon of mobilizing the objective and subjective factors in socialist extended reproduction and, accordingly, they are important guarantee for attaining an incessant high rate of production growth.

Important factors ensuring an incessant high tempo of production growth in socialist society are:

First, to correctly establish equilibrium in the economic development;

Second, to secure ample, necessary accumulation corresponding to the expanded economic scale of the country;

Third, to incessantly raise labour productivity at a high rate by bringing into full play the revolutionary zeal of the working mass and actively promoting technical revolution relying on it.

Needless to say, such factors in uninterruptedly developing socialist economy at a high rate are objectively ensured by the socialist economic system which is based on socialist ownership of means of production. But they can effectively work only when the economy-organizing functions of the socialist state are raised and its planned guidance of the national economy improved.

The balance of the national economy is of very great significance generally in successfully pushing ahead with socialist economic construction and specifically in strengthening the planned guidance of the national economy to achieve the high tempo of the development of the socialist economy.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, the planned development of the economy means, above all, to maintain a proper balance among various branches of the national economy, and the maintenance of equilibrium is the cardinal thing in planning.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the respected and beloved Leader, put forth an original thought on the correlation between the rate and proportion in socialist economic development and on the principles and ways for solving the question of maintaining proportion while keeping up a steady high rate of economic development, and thus gave an all-round perfect, scientific exposition to the problem of balance arising in achieving a high rate of socialist economic development.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"However high the rate of economic development may be, there will be no disproportion as long as the rate is based strictly on actual possibilities. Of course, it is very difficult to maintain proportion

while keeping up a very high rate. But, the rate of development should not be slackened to maintain balance. Planning and balancing are not ends in themselves; they are a means for achieving a high rate of development. Hence, it is most important of all to rely on the advantages of the socialist system and the creative power of the masses and mobilize to the maximum the latent reserves and potentialities of the national economy so that all branches can be simultaneously developed at a high rate." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 99.)

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a classic proposition which made an outstanding contribution to further developing and enriching the theory on socialist planning by giving an allround elucidation to the correlations between the rate and balance and the requirements of principle arising in properly establishing the correlations.

This proposition of Comrade Kim Il Sung clarifies the original idea that the main thing in the rate and proportion of economic development is the former and the latter is a means for achieving the former and that the proportion should serve to achieve a high rate. It also expounds the great significance which the maintenance of objectivity of proportion and the establishment of an active proportion have in achieving a high rate of economic development.

Active proportion means the equilibrium for continuous innovation and uninterrupted advance which is aimed at achieving a high rate of economic development and a balance which is established not in conformity with the lagging link of the national economy but in conformity with the most advanced and leading link and it also means a balance which relies on the revolutionary zeal and creative activeness of working masses and is established on the basis of the envisaging of the active introduction of advanced science and technique and the effective use of all resources.

Such an active proportion provides important conditions for firmly securing the proportionate development of the national economy and achieving an incessant high rate of economic development by mobilizing and utilizing to the maximum the reserves and possibility for production development.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the important thing in establishing the proportion to achieve an ever high rate of socialist economic development is to properly secure the comprehensive equilibrium of the national economy and, at the same time, to establish a concrete proportion down to the details.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...Our plan of the national economy must properly secure the equilibrium of the national economy as a whole in accordance with the Party's policy and objective realities and it must be concrete and detailed one that well co-ordinates all branches and enterprises down to details." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 263.)

The comprehensive balance of the national economy is of great significance in the planned and proportionate development of the socialist economy. But, without basing itself upon the equilibriums which

co-ordinate all factors in extended reproduction down to details, it cannot fully play its role.

Only when the detailed proportion is precisely secured as a whole, it can ensure the comprehensive balance practically and firmly and all the resources of the country can be more effectively used so that a steady high rate of economic development may be achieved.

The original thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the correlations between the rate and proportion and on principles and ways of establishing equilibrium is an outstanding idea that defines the Marxist-Leninist principles for the scientific solution of the problem of proportion that makes it possible to achieve an incessant high growth rate of socialist production. And it is a creative idea that shows a new road to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on planning.

Comrade Kim Il Sung attached great importance to the correct solution to the problem of accumulation, along with equilibrium, in achieving an incessant high rate of economic development in socialist society.

The constant expansion of the scale of the socialist economy indispensably demands the corresponding growth of accumulation. Expanding the scale of the economy means the growth in the social gross output value and the enlargement of the country's economic basis and the fixed assets of the national economy. Therefore, the expansion of the scale of the economy requires more investment in capital construction and more circulating assets necessary for extended reproduction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Since the socialist state controls co-ordinately and realizes production and distribution, accumulation and consumption according to plan, it can allocate a large amount of funds to accumulation and carry on socialist extended reproduction steadily on a big scale by using the funds most reasonably." ("On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," p. 3, English ed.)

In this teaching Comrade Kim Il Sung offered a scientific conclusion that when the socialist state established reasonably the equilibrium of the national economy and gives a correct planned guidance to it, it can successfully secure accumulation necessary for the expansion of the economic scale, however big the scale of economy may grow.

This idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung is an original thought on the economy that newly developed the theory on socialist extended reproduction.

This original thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the settlement of the accumulation problem for achieving an incessant high rate of socialist extended reproduction is based on a scientific conclusion that the enlarging of the economic scale in socialist society demands the growth of accumulation and, at the same time, makes it possible to create constantly the sources of accumulation on a wider scale. This thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung is also founded on the fact that if the socialist state strengthens its planned guidance of the national economy and establishes properly equilibrium between accumulation

and consumption, it can allocate much funds to accumulation for extended reproduction while securing a rapid improvement of the people's livelihood. It is also based on a deep understanding of great significance which the most reasonable utilization of the created accumulation has.

All this testifies to the fact that the further the economic basis of socialism is expanded and consolidated and the higher the level of the planned guidance and management of the national economy rises, the larger the scale of accumulation grows and that there is an unlimited possibility for incessantly developing the socialist economy as fast as possible by effectively utilizing the enlarged accumulation.

The constant growth of social labour productivity is one of the factors which are of decisive significance in attaining an incessant high rate of socialist extended reproduction.

Since social reproduction is, in the final analysis, carried on by the productive activity of working masses who directly create social wealth, the most important thing in realizing socialist extended reproduction is how to organize social labour and how to increase labour productivity.

It is a law-governed process that the socialist economy develops on the basis of the high ideological consciousness of socialist working people and the constant development of science and technology.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, in socialist society the increase of labour productivity is attained by such factors as technical development, enhancement of the technical level and skill of working people, improvement of organization of labour and production and heightening of ideological consciousness of working people.

Unlike capitalist society in which the development of technology suffers serious contradiction and restriction, in socialist society the development of technique renders human labour easy and economizes social labour and so new technique is widely introduced in every branch.

Firmly relying on such an advantage of the socialist economic system, the socialist state organizes and plans the technical development and popularizes rapidly and comprehensively successes attained in the scientific and technical development in all branches of the national economy, thereby incessantly developing technique.

The bigger the scale of the national economy grows

and the more complex and varied the productive ties between branches become, the greater significance the rationalization and improvement of organization of social production and labour have in raising labour productivity. This constitutes a reserve for increasing labour productivity. Whether this reserve is well tapped or not greatly depends on the level of the planned management by the socialist state.

In socialist society the higher revolutionary zeal of the working people, as an internal factor in achieving a high rate of socialist extended reproduction, is a most powerful driving force making it possible to incessantly develop the socialist economy at a high rate, and is of decisive significance in increasing labour productivity.

The lofty ideological consciousness of the working people who work devotedly for the socialist fatherland and people enhances their labour enthusiasm in production activity and powerfully promotes the technical development and the constant improvement of organization of production and labour.

The establishment of a revolutionary economic management system perfectly accordant with the nature of the socialist system, that is, the establishment of the Daeam work system, a new economic management system, whose cardinal requirement is to mobilize the voluntary zeal of the working people by giving priority to political work in all activities, rendered it possible to radically improve the planned guidance of the national economy and especially to give full play to the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activeness of the working people in the management of production and the economy so as to increase labour productivity and develop the socialist economy incessantly at a high rate.

As is seen above, to enhance the economy-organizing functions of the state of proletarian dictatorship and the level of the planned management of the national economy is a powerful force and a strong means in enlisting and using all the factors capable of increasing incessantly socialist production at a high rate.

For its Marxist-Leninist principle and scientific value the thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on achieving an ever high rate of the production growth by strengthening the planned guidance of the national economy is a powerful weapon for thoroughly exposing and crushing all hues of opportunist view manifested in this field.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERRILLAS



The Great Love and 50 Paper-Bags of Meal

LI UL SOL

Having got out of contact with the Headquarters in the autumn of 1940, the small unit led by Comrade O Baek Ryong was undergoing all sorts of hardships, while striving to locate the Headquarters. At that time we were operating under the personal command of Comrade Commander. So we were well aware how much anxious Comrade Kim Il Sung was about the missing unit and how much he troubled himself to discover its whereabouts.

A Korean saying goes, "He who feels for his parents as much as half of the love he receives from them can be a filial son." And, I must say that the love of Comrade Commander towards his men is deeper and warmer than the love of parents towards their sons.

For I have so far experienced it from him and witnessed many an instance in the course of my revolutionary activities under the direct teachings and warm care of Comrade Commander.

I am not going to write all the facts now, for there are too many to numerate.

I will confine myself to only what I experienced in the autumn of 1940.

In those days, Comrade Commander had sent out many small units, among them being Comrade O Baek Ryong's, to different regions and he was leading only several orderlies and the members of machine-gun squad. I was then one of the machine-gunners. Those comrades operating away from the Headquarters were undergoing great hardships at that time, and the Headquarters was suffering no less hardships, operating with such a small number of men in the Holung area where the enemy troops were concentrated. Even under such a difficult situation, Comrade Commander, while taking care of us young orderlies and members of the machine-gun squad, was anxious about the safety of the men of the small units operating in various areas. He had sent out contact men to those units and lost sleep waiting for them to bring any tidings.

One day a sad news came in: a contact man dispatched to an appointed place for contact with the small unit of Comrade O Baek Ryong fell in an action with an enemy "punitive force" before discharging his mission.

Thus, communication was cut off between the Headquarters and the small unit.

It caused great anxiety to Comrade Com-

mander. Looking at his clouded face, we felt very sorry.

After that, too, Comrade Commander endeavoured much to locate Comrade O Baek Ryong's small unit, sending out contact men several times in all directions. But each time contact men went in vain.

It was often the case with the guerilla units that when they failed, like the above case, to keep contact with each other at the designated place on time, it would cause an irretrievable after-effect.

So, as days went by, the troubled face of Comrade Commander gloomed all the more.

In his face we could read the unconquerable love and worries, deeper than those of a mother who is quite uneasy about her missing child whose whereabouts is unknown.

Of course, people would feel much easier if they have tidings between them, no matter whatever sufferings and dangers they may be going through. But, it is natural that if there are no tidings whatsoever between separated ones, it will give rise to all misgivings conceivable.

Comrade Commander was so much anxious about the guerillas of Comrade O Baek Ryong's small unit that he could neither sleep soundly at nights nor take each meal as usual.

One day when we were about to leave the camp at inner Chechangtzu, Comrade Commander ordered us to bury provisions and brand-new winter clothes underground where we had built a bonfire.

We did not know why, but we began to bury those things underground after carefully packing them up for protection against damage. We thought he meant it for coming back there again. But, just at that moment Comrade Commander said, half to himself:

"...Those comrades are sure to come back. As they have been operating in a small unit, they must have been in tatters and starving badly...."

Hearing it, we felt a lump in our throats.

How could we fathom the depth of the fatherly care of Comrade Commander who instructed us to bury, for the missing small unit members, rice and clothings at the place where we had made a bonfire? In the old days many Korean mothers, being after their sons who were out and whose return was unknown, would spare for them rice,

one hop by one hop, out of the small stock of rice on hand. But their feelings and love, I think, cannot match those of Comrade Commander!

Our hearts were too full for words. We buried the rice and clothings in silence and left there with lingering steps.

As we were operating in a small unit in the area northeast of Mt. Baekdu-san where the enemy concentrated all its strength to "extirpate" the guerilla units, we had to face dangers and difficulties at every step.

Not a few occasions had we to break through the enemy's encirclement with a hard-fought battle, and often we had to skip our meals for days.

Hungry as we were, we never minded it. But, we felt anguish and heartache and could not bear out them when we failed to serve meals even to Comrade Commander for days.

We hoped to run into a wild beast. It was our desire to serve meals to Comrade Commander at any cost. And, one day, we happily came across a big deer.

I tried to take aim at the deer but, exhausted from hunger, I felt it difficult to do so. When I gathered strength, I could see it, but in a moment my eyes blurred and only something black danced before my eyes.

Yet, I chased the game with all nerves, and shot it dead at last.

The deer was unusually a big one, and three of us, though exhausted with hunger, managed to barely carry the carcass to our camp. We hurriedly prepared for meat soup; it was long while since we had eaten it.

We were very much delighted in the hope that we would be able to live on venison for some days.

As a matter of fact, the mere sight of the deer made us feel satiated, as we shot it after we had missed meals for days.

When the supper was ready, we sat around Comrade Commander in front of the tent and waited for him to start with his meal first.

"I wonder where Comrade O Baek Ryong and his men are now and whether they go with a meal..." Comrade Commander said as if to himself. He was sunk in contemplation a while. Taking even a bowl of soup he felt sorry for his missing men. His warm love moved our hearts deeply. After a while, Comrade Commander instructed us to dry up and meal all the remainder of venison.

When the supper was over we at once sliced venison into pieces and spitted them with twigs of bush clover to dry them up by the bonfire. The slices having been parched, we made meal of them and were about to put all the meal in a bag.

Seeing it, Comrade Commander told us not to pack the whole lot in a bag but to divide it equally into 50 shares or so and pack them in paper.

We made bags of paper in which we put equally divided venison meal as ordered by him,

but we wondered why.

(Why does he instruct us to divide and wrap it separately instead of packing it all in a bag, which we think proper? What is he instructing it for?)

With such a feeling, we took a dubious look at the face of Comrade Commander even after making the paper-bags.

Now that the paper-bags were prepared, Comrade Commander gave one bag to each of us and, putting the remaining 50 bags before him, let one of us bring a writing brush.

We stood around Comrade Commander and watched the point of the brush in his hand with anxiety and curiosity to know what he would write.

Comrade Commander wrote on the bags one by one the names of the members of the small unit which was out of contact with us.

Reading by heart the name being jotted down on each bag one after another, we were choked with emotion and our hearts warmed to tears unconsciously. When he had wrote the 50 names, Comrade Commander called me and said:

"You keep these bags and give them to Comrade O Baek Ryong's small unit when we meet with it..."

A lump came into my throat and I could not utter a word.

Even in such a difficult condition he did not forget each of the guerillas from whom he could hear nothing, holding them as dear as his own children and personally wrote the name of each guerilla on the respective paper-bags to let them reach the small unit members without fail.

Are there anything comparable to the deep love of Comrade Commander and can the love be measured?

While going about to locate the Headquarters, we were told, the members of Comrade O Baek Ryong's small unit found on the site of billeting quarters the food and clothes kept underground for them and were moved to tears by the deep solicitude of Comrade Commander.

But they might not even imagine what deep import paper-bags of meal prepared for them had.

Sons and daughters, however dutiful they may be, fail to fully appreciate the deep love of their parents. So, who could appreciate even to a slight degree the warm love and care of Comrade Commander?

Overwhelmed by the heart-warming emotion I took a solemn pledge: (Comrade Commander! I will remain faithful with all devotion on one road of the revolution directed by you, keeping the happiness and honour of being your revolutionary soldier!) Then I carefully put into the knapsack the priceless 50 paper-bags of meal which could not be compared even with the most valuables in the world.

The paper-bags contained no more than two bowls of powdered venison, but can one compare the value of the deep-solicitude and warm

love imbued in them with thousand and tens of thousands of pounds of gold and their depth and height with sea and mountain!

It is thanks to that warm love and solicitude of Comrade Commander and his warm hand stretched to us, that we all have grown up into genuine revolutionaries and full-fledged communists.

It is thanks to that love and solicitude that the members of Comrade O Baek Ryong's small unit could locate the Headquarters in the end in defiance of such a bloody struggle, starvation and exhaustion.

In those difficult days when Comrade O Baek Ryong's small unit was undergoing a great deal of hardships throughout the winter, going through fire and crossing the death lines, the Headquarters, too, was suffering great hardships.

We had to negotiate the mountains in Holung fighting the enemy which pursued us almost every day. At times we lived on air for days.

We often fell down with hunger and had to go through the enemy's gun-fire and were threatened with death. But, even at trying moments we kept the paper-bags of meal with the utmost care.

Difficult as the circumstances were, Comrade Commander always called our attention to the paper-bags and occasionally asked us to dry them in the sun and keep them clean.

Even in such a difficult and complex situation endangering our lives Comrade Commander thought of the small unit members with great concern and was sure that they would return without fail under any and all circumstances. And our Korean People's Revolutionary Army found its invincible might in the very love and faith of Comrade Commander.

Whenever I recollect the time when I carried in my knapsack the 50 paper-bags I always think of his lofty ideas enshrined in them.

The 50 paper-bags of powdered venison contained no more than a small amount for one meal, but unfathomable was his deep concern hidden therein.

(Continued from page 10)

Our socialist co-operative farmers reaped a bumper crop in 1967 and 1968 respectively despite of the big flood and severe drought. This year, too, they gathered another record crop, successfully overcoming unfavourable weather condition.

All these achievements attained in the carrying out of this year's plan for the development of the national economy are ascribable to the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

At the same time, they are the manifestation of immense loyalty to the Leader of our heroic working class and rest of the working people who are ready to go through thick and thin in order to carry out to the end the order of the Party and the Leader, and the demonstration of the militant stamina of our people who are making continued innovation

While carrying them on our back, we always looked up to Comrade Commander and felt in the bones that the comrades of the small unit were breathing and fighting by us and did not forget even a while that we were in the revolutionary ranks which were closely rallied with the great revolutionary idea and will of Comrade Kim Il Sung who leads us always to victory.

The 50 paper-bags served as a mental food that silently educated us in revolutionary obligations and welded us together firmly in ideology and will.

Only thanks to such unity achieved by the loyalty to Comrade Commander, revolutionary obligation and unbreakable comradeship, we could display so great strength as to tide over any storm and stress.

Today, as in those days, Comrade Kim Il Sung has deep love for his inferiors and the revolutionary masses, leading them along the road of revolution.

Whenever he visits any factories and villages, Comrade Premier never fails to call on the boarding houses or the dwellings of the workers and co-op farmers and personally finds solution for knotty problems. When he comes down to the units of the People's Army he carefully looks after our life, inspecting the sleeping-quarters and mess halls of the soldiers minutely.

(Are the leading functionaries of our factories, enterprises and co-operative farms, or the commanding personnel of the People's Army units concerned about, with such a warm heart as his, the workers, co-op farmers and soldiers, taking a warm care of them now?) When I asked myself in this way I feel the pangs of conscience.

Holding high the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, we must strive all the more to rally our revolutionary ranks steel-strong around the Leader, putting deep faith in our comrades, having warm love for the inferiors and taking devoted care of the masses with parental affection.

and uninterrupted advance to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy of our people, from South Korea and expedite the revolutionary cause of national unification.

Our people, who are on the grand Chollima onward march working miracles and making innovation from day to day, will capture the major heights of the Seven-Year Plan for yet greater victory in the spirit of "one-beat-a-hundred" holding tightly a hammer and sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other in a tense and mobilised posture befitting to the revolutionaries living in the era of revolution.

In the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge that is in high tide to capture the major heights of the Seven-Year Plan, we Korean people will exert redoubled efforts to foster an invincible strength in order to crush the U.S. imperialists, our enemy, and hasten the victory of revolution and will increase the might of our socialist system which is most excellent in the world.

Our Party's Line of Revolutionizing Intellectuals, and Its Justness

In the course of his guidance of the Korean revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, raised many problems anew and gave original solutions to them, and one of them is the line of revolutionizing the intellectuals.

It constitutes another valuable contribution to the creative evolution and further enrichment of the Marxist-Leninist theories on building socialism and communism.

On the essence of the revolutionization of the intellectuals, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"To revolutionize and working-classize the intellectuals means completely eradicating the residue of outworn ideas still remaining in their minds, equipping them with the revolutionary spirit of the working class, with communist ideology, and bringing them up into true intellectuals of the working class, into ardent Communists." ("The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party," p. 78, Eng. ed.)

In order to abolish the old social system, establish the new one, and successfully build socialism and communism, it is necessary to have a large army of the intellectuals possessed of high level of knowledge and techniques. The working class, however, has no ranks of its own intellectuals in the old society owing to its socio-class position. This naturally raises the question of intellectuals as a very serious question before the working class who seized power.

From the first days of its founding, our Party, following the great far-sighted plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung and under his wise guidance, has held fast to the line of educating and remoulding the old intellectuals and positively enlisting them in the building of new society, while rearing a large number of new intellectuals from among the workers and peasants.

It is true that the old intellectuals come mostly of rich families; they received education in the old society in the past; and also not a few of them served Japanese imperialism and the exploiting classes.

But they have anti-imperialist, revolutionary spirit, because, they, as intellectuals of a colony, were subjected to national oppression and discriminative treatment by foreign imperialism, and they can grasp what the truth is since they have acquired knowledge through learning, so they can serve the working class, the most advanced class, according to the law of social development.

Our Party, taking into consideration these circumstances of the old intellectuals, has boldly put faith in them and made persistent efforts to educate and

remould them. Thus, our old intellectuals have faithfully served the fatherland and the people traversing the path indicated by the Party and the Leader over the past 20 years, and grown into socialist intellectuals.

But, it does not mean that the residue of outworn ideas has completely been eradicated from their minds. Outworn ideas are very conservative and it is not easy to get rid of them. Outworn ideas not only persist in the minds of the old intellectuals. They are found in those of the new intellectuals, too, who were reared up after liberation. This can be explained by the fact that the new intellectuals are infected also with outworn ideas through this or that social contact.

This residue of outworn ideas is an obstacle checking our advance and therefore it must be overcome in the process of building socialism and communism.

From the viewpoint of class relationship, the course of building socialism and communism is a process in which the working class, having seized power, transforms society on its own pattern. To put it in other words, it is a process in which the working class recasts all the spheres of society, economy and culture, ideology and morality, etc., in conformity with its class requirement and intention and educates and remoulds the entire working people exclusively on its original pattern, and thus extinguishes all the class distinctions among them and makes them identical with the working class in socio-economic positions, living conditions, methods of activities, ideological and moral traits.

The intellectuals, too, should revolutionize themselves completely and become the genuine intellectuals of the working class in order to get to communist society, the ideal of mankind.

That is why today our Party lays the main stress on their revolutionization and working-classization in its policy towards the intellectuals and concentrates all its efforts on it.

The revolutionization of the intellectuals is an important task also in view of their occupational characteristics.

The intellectuals mostly engage themselves in brain work, apart from production activities, usually separated from each other and therefore, they may be easily influenced by individualism, liberalism and other remnants of outworn ideas, and may vacillate at a difficult, trying moment in revolutionary struggle.

In particular, we are building socialism while

carrying out a fierce class struggle against the enemy at home under the condition that we are directly confronted with the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world reaction. In such a situation, if we do not oppose to the residue of outworn ideas remaining in the minds of the intellectuals and revolutionize them, we cannot prevent from infiltrating from outside reactionary bourgeois ideology and ideological venom of all opportunisms which have raised their heads in the international communist movement.

Moreover, the revolutionization of the intellectuals presents itself to be a problem of greater importance in view of the fact that the need of ever-increasing role of the intellectuals is felt in the building of socialism in our country.

Today our intellectuals are burdened with a heavy duty to contribute an active share to fulfilling the Party's revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel by effecting a new upsurge and innovation in the field of science and technology and to play an important role also in the ideological and cultural revolutions. This revolutionary task set before the intellectuals can successfully be fulfilled only if they are revolutionized. For the intellectuals can show all their wisdom and enthusiasm in the fulfilment of the revolutionary task only when they are thoroughly armed with the revolutionary ideas of the working class.

All this testifies to the fact that our Party's line of revolutionizing intellectuals represents the most correct Marxist-Leninist stand which is in full accord with the objective requirement of the development of the revolution.

As a matter of fact, to suspect and reject the intellectuals is a factionalist tendency. To underestimate their role is an act of ignoring science and technology. On the contrary, to overlook the harmfulness of the residue of outworn ideas surviving in the minds of the intellectuals and neglect the struggle for overcoming it, is an act of undermining the class leadership of the working class. Both of Right and Left tendencies, after all, do much harm to the building of socialism and communism and have nothing to do with our Party's policy towards the intellectuals.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Our Party trusts its intellectuals, holds them dear and loves them and highly appreciates their merits. The Party will continue to guide and assist intellectuals patiently in their ideological transformation and provide them with all conditions so that they can render more distinguished services in socialist construction, giving full play to their wisdom and talents." (Ibid., p. 79.)

Today our intellectuals, inspired infinitely by such a great solicitude and profound trust of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, are bending their best efforts for revolutionizing themselves under the guidance of the Party.

In revolutionizing themselves, our intellectuals are striving, first of all, to arm themselves firmly with

the unitary ideology of the Party.

The unitary ideology of our Party is the great, revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung who, taking the destinies of the fatherland and the nation upon himself and standing in the van of the struggle for over 40 years since the grim days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, has worked out the correct lines, strategies and tactics of the Korean revolution and always organized and led our people to victory.

The great, revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung are Marxism-Leninism creatively applied to suit the reality of our country and developed further in depth; they stem from the idea of *Juche* run through thoroughly with the principle of independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy, and self-defence in national-defence, and guarantee the final victory of the Korean revolution.

In order to establish more firmly the unitary ideological system of the Party, our intellectuals are deeply studying the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung and its embodiments, the Party's lines and policies, and making them their own flesh and bone. Thus, our intellectuals are growing up reliably into revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the Party and the Leader, and into trust-worthy genuine intellectuals of the working class.

Along with the struggle for arming themselves thoroughly with the Party's unitary ideology, our intellectuals delve into the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party.

The revolutionary traditions of our Party were created in the midst of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle which was organized and unfolded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people. Through the study of the revolutionary traditions, the intellectuals learn the great revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the boundless loyalty of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to the Leader.

The anti-Japanese guerillas were all unyielding revolutionary fighters infinitely loyal to Comrade Kim Il Sung. They were quite free of self-seeking egoism, obsolete capitalist ideology and fought with devotion for the fatherland and for the freedom and happiness of the people single-heartedly upholding the Leader's great revolutionary ideas.

Indeed, the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party created during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the most arduous struggle the history ever knows, have become a very valuable pabulum in the revolutionization of our intellectuals who have not yet gone through the trial of revolutionary struggle.

Our intellectuals also take part actively in organizational life.

Experiences in life teach us that the strengthening of organizational life is an ideal means by which we can clear men of individualism, selfishness and other remnants of outworn ideas and cultivate in them organization, discipline and mode of collectivist life.

Physical Culture and Sports of Chollima Korea in Leaping Progress

In our country all people, from children to old folks, enjoy physical culture and sports, striving to harden their bodies for labour and national defence.

Would it be fortuitous that an almost 60-year old man was selected for a marathon champion and took part in the national athletic contests and that a girl who used to be a lathe operator took part in the international sporting events and broke the world record at a bound?

Our grand mass gymnastic displays in which thousands, nay, tens of thousands take part also show well the feature of popularized physical culture and sports of Korea.

Last year, at the time of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, too, "Chollima Korea," a grand mass gymnastic display, was performed by 45,000 in Pyongyang.

Having represented the victorious and glorious course, which the Korean revolution had covered under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, with seasoned athletic skill and high artistic performance on the athletic tribune as well as on the backscene, this mass gymnastic display was not only a physical culture but also a dazzling art.

Friends from abroad who saw the mass gymnastic display "Chollima Korea" put down their impressions as follows:

"The grand mass gymnastic display performed at the Moranbong Stadium today excited us very much and we were struck with admiration.

"The entire people of Korea are firmly determined to fight devotedly for the sake of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, for wealthy and powerful development of their country, and are fully prepared physically and ideologically."

"This mass gymnastic display is a magnificent performance which is beyond human imagination.... I have seen so far mass games in a number of countries, but Korean mass game is the most excellent one in the world."

Such mass gymnastic displays unthinkable without mental and physical preparedness of the entire people, including youth and students, are wide-spread all over our country—in any province, county or school.

This fact truly bespeaks the correctness of our Party's policy of physical culture and sports with the popularization as its keynote.

Physical culture and sports could be popularized only under our socialist system where physical training has come to really serve the people, the revolution and construction.

The basic mission of our physical culture and sports definitely lies in making the people reliably ready for labour and national defence by firmly building up their physical strength and in actively contributing to the carrying out of ideological and cultural revolution by liquidating old ideas and thoughts and old customs of life and cultivating new communist ideology and moral traits among the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, once said as follows:

"Physical culture and sports of Korea henceforward should be developed as an important link of the whole chain of the state building for sovereignty, independence and democratic development of Korea. That is, we should develop all-people physical culture and sports in order to train the people physically and mentally into lusty fighters for the state building, namely, for building up a democratic Korea."

struction is increasing according as the process of their revolutionization goes ahead. Our intellectuals further develop science and technology, culture and art, decidedly rejecting flunkeyism and dogmatism with their feet set firmly on the stand of *Juche*.

Indeed boundless are happiness and honour, pride and self-confidence of our intellectuals who are displaying their wisdom and talents to the full for the prosperity and development of their socialist fatherland under the paternal Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's great care for and deep trust in them as well as his wise leadership.

"Here I would like to point up in particular the popularization of physical culture and sports. Because we can ensure the promotion of our people's health as a whole and enable the entire people to acquire strong constitution and healthy thoughts only by popularizing physical training and making it part of everyday life and widely disseminating it among the broad masses." (Kim Il Sung, Selection of Works, Vol. I, p. 221.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung's programmatic instructions as to the popularization of physical culture have fully been substantiated in our Party's policy of physical culture and sports, and practical measures have methodically been taken to carry it through.

From the capital to the provinces, leading bodies for physical culture and sports have systematically been organized, and factories, villages, offices and schools have sports groups, the mass organizations for physical culture and sports, which systematically draw working people, youth and students into the activities of physical culture, and they are always active.

While producing and supplying all necessary facilities and materials for their sports activities, the state has established special educational institutions including the college of physical culture and sports and brings up numerous specialists every year, and actively directs and helps them in their activities of physical culture and sports.

In this way, in our country everybody, whether he or she goes to school or works in a factory or in the countryside, builds his or her body and cultivates his or her talent to the full, making use of the fully supplied materials for physical culture and sports.

As physical culture and sports have been further popularized thanks to the correct policy and measures of our Party for them, new, original forms of physical culture have been extensively created.

They are such as production contest which co-ordinates production with physical training to promote physical strength and increase production simultaneously and popularization of defence physical training which equips the people with strong physical strength so as to enable them to cope with the modern war-

fare.

Above all, the popularization of defence physical training holds an important place in our Party's line on popularization of physical culture and sports.

In view of present situation when the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying the southern half of our country are further intensifying their manoeuvres to unleash another war, the popularization of defence physical training constitutes a weighty guarantee for further increasing the defence capacities of the country and building up the physical strength of our people so as to beat back at one sweep the enemy, U.S. imperialism, at any time he pounces upon us.

Thus, in all fields and in all units of our country, defence physical training is conducted regularly and the people are training themselves harder to have greater physical strength for the sake of national defence.

The successful popularization of physical culture and sports has prepared our people better for labour and national defence and enabled them to produce such a grand mass display as "Chollima Korea."

It can be said that our physical culture and sports have a relatively short history of development. But they have developed so fast as to reach such a high international level as today, and one of the key factors in the success is the popularization of physical culture and sports.

With the foundation built firmly on the popularization of sports, fine athletes well-prepared spiritually and physically have come forward en masse every year and sports techniques, too, made a leaping advance.

Having indicated a clear-cut way for our physical culture to follow, Comrade Kim Il Sung also taught us to reject dogmatic tendency to follow blindly others' examples in adopting athletic teaching and training methods, sports techniques and tactics, and to develop our physical culture independently to suit our own specific features.

Moreover, he personally visited athletes in their training grounds to hear about the details of their training and records and earnestly taught them to improve their athletic skill as rapidly as possible; and

never forgetting those athletes participating in international meets far abroad, he would send telegrams to congratulate them on their successes and encourage them.

Today, in South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists athletes are traded for money, and those who are not favoured remain jobless to suffer the miserable fate of going hungry and finally dying helplessly.

Indeed our athletes are really happy, carrying on free activities under the socialist system where one can give full play to his wisdom and talent under the benign and warm solicitude of the fatherly Leader!

The *Juche*-motivated development of physical culture—this is the main factor in lifting our physical culture and sports onto the height of today.

Our athletes, true to the principle of undergoing a hard training, create and develop athletic techniques and tactics in an original way befitting their specific physical conditions.

The pride and honour of being athletes serving for the Party and the Leader, the country and the people and the adoption of original training methods, techniques and tactics that suit the physical conditions and specific features of our people—these make our athletes defeat their rivals and come off victors in international arena.

Establishment of world records in women's 400 m. and 800 m. races and striking development of the track and field in our country are an object of world-wide admiration.

Our women's volleyball team successfully defeated the U.S. team at the Second World Volleyball Championships in 1956, and thus humbled the Yankees to the dust in the athletic field, too. In later years our women volleyballers beat their powerful opponents in international matches. In particular, our women's volleyball team came out on top in the international tournament of women's volleyball teams, which was held in Bulgaria in August last, after beating back such crack teams of the world as the U.S.S.R. and Japanese teams which had ranked respectively first and second at the 1968 Olympic in Mexico, and thus

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Leader's Great Solitude for Peasants' Welfare

Under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, our countryside has been turned into a modern socialist countryside, a really pleasant place to work and live in.

Our peasants are living in the era of comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization. They do the farming work with machinery and weed the fields with chemicals amidst the vehement current of the technical revolution in the countryside.

Our socialist countryside has a highly developed irrigation system under which numerous irrigation channels are linked with each other as in an organism and water is supplied or drained freely. Electricity has been supplied even to solitary villages in remote mountains to operate machines and play radios.

All the people—children, womenfolks and the aged—are studying and leading a happy life free from school expenses, medical fee or taxes.

The sense of class obligation and warm love of Comrade Kim Il Sung which find their manifestation in his desire to provide better food and clothes to our people, make them live a bountiful life in better houses and lead our peasants to communist society are linked with the thorny path he trod during the anti-Japanese armed struggle thinking of the century-old aspiration of our exploited and oppressed peasants.

The land reform was enforced in March 1946 in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, our fatherly Leader, saw to it that the land of the landlords was confiscated without compensation and was distributed gratis to the poor peasants and those tillers of land.

Whenever we think of the land we would recall with deep impression the following words he said during the anti-Japanese armed struggle:

... How much bitter sweat and tears our poor Korean peasants have shed because of the land! We should meet their deep-rooted desire for land. To this end, we should drive out the Japanese imperialists from our country at the earliest date and set up a people's state free from exploitation and oppression throughout the territory of Korea. When a people's government is set up in the three-thousand-ri-long beautiful land of Korea and all the people are led to the road of a new life, the government of ours should gratify, first of all, the long-cherished

desire of the peasantry which holds a majority of the population. And that day will surely come....

Comrade Kim Il Sung, who felt much for such miserable conditions of our landless peasants, organized and led the bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 long years for the day when he would meet the long-cherished desire of the peasants for land and when the peasants along with the entire people would live a free and happy life in a society free from oppression and exploitation. At last, he drove out the Japanese imperialists and regained the freedom and independence of the fatherland, established the people's power and enforced the land reform to distribute land to the peasants.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, did not rest content with the distribution of land to the peasants; he showed all the solicitude for the quicker improvement of the livelihood of the peasants.

He established the single system of low-rated agricultural tax in kind to free the peasants from the burdens of all sorts of miscellaneous taxes and took beneficent measures to enable the peasants to purchase fertilizers and farm implements at low prices.

In the spring of 1947, the year following the land distribution, he visited Okdo village located in a plain area. Warmly shaking the muddy hands of the peasants by the paddy fields he asked them whether they had harvested a good crop in the first year farming after the land reform, whether their livelihood was somewhat improved and whether the price of fertilizers sold by the State was dear or not, and then, he took steps to sharply reduce the fertilizers price although it was trifling. When he visited Kaechon County where an irrigation project was in full swing, he was very much pleased to hear the peasants there say that they had started the irrigation project in order to live on rice. Later he sent them helping hands, technicians and waterpumps.

Dropping in at peasants' houses he personally removed the lids of pots and rice chests to see their living conditions and guided the irrigation project saying that more land should be converted into paddy fields so as to feed the peasants and our people with rice. He also paid deep attention to whether the peasants had enough quilts and their clothes were padded with enough cotton, and asked them to cultivate more cotton.

Even in the hard times of war he was found

among the peasants in the field on a day in defiance of enemy's bombings and in a burning village the next day to help them to do better farming and directed profound attention to the livelihood of the peasants.

In March 1951 when the war was at its height he visited Palchong village in Taedong County through the rain of bombs.

In that small village he looked after the living conditions of the peasants exhaustively. He asked them how many workhands were there in the village, whether they had enough seed grain and fertilizers, they all had made bean paste and whether there were shoes in the shop.

Three days later early in the morning six lorries heavily loaded with sacks of salt and rubber shoes arrived at the village: one sack of salt for every household and a pair of rubber shoes for every woman in the village. The villagers felt a lump in their throats. They only repeated "Comrade Premier, thank you indeed!" passing their hands over the sacks of the snow-white salt and women's rubber shoes.

It was wartime and our people were waging a life-and-death struggle to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and defend forever the land the Leader had given to them. And what would it matter if they would wear straw-shoes and eat gruel? But, Comrade Kim Il Sung was so much concerned about the livelihood of the peasants. During the war, in order to lighten the burden of the peasants even to the slightest degree he personally cultivated vegetables for his own consumption, saying: "When the people eat millet we should also eat millet." Thus, during the three-year war he saw to it that the cabinet adopted more than ten kinds of decisions concerning the improvement of the living conditions of the peasants.

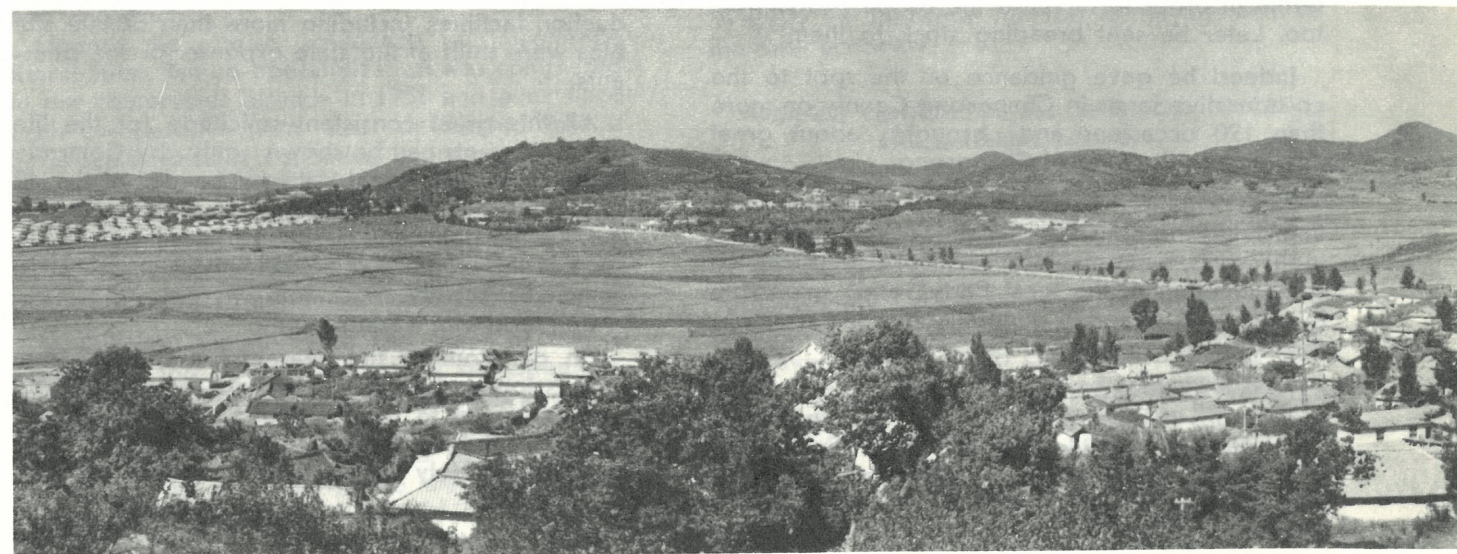
Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, gained a deep insight of the requirement of the development of the revolution and the aspiration of the peasants and led them in due time along the road to the socialist co-operativization of agriculture, thereby freeing the peasants forever from exploitation and poverty. Then, by issuing the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," he opened a brilliant broad road to lead our peasants to communism.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the agricultural co-operativization was completed in a short span of time and in a most thoroughgoing way in our countryside and the rural economy embarked upon the new road of development.

Having gained a deep insight into the general situation of the countryside of our country at that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally called at the Chongsan Co-operative Farm in February 1960 and spent there 15 days to look into the state of affairs of the farm in detail and solve every knotty problem for the farm. One early morning he gave calls to the peasants at their houses cutting his way through snow-covered road. He attended the consultation meetings of a workteam and the Party members. Sometimes he went out to the fields where he had talks with the peasants to find out the knots the undoing of which would do much for the improvement in the work of the co-operative farm and the peasants' livelihood.

He solved in the correctest way the urgent questions to be solved in the countryside, such as the question of concentrating all efforts on the work of farming in the co-operative farms and

Our thriving socialist cultured countryside favoured by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country"



the question of planning all work in view of the enlarged scale of those farms and of strictly abiding by the principle of socialist distribution. In this course were created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, our Party's traditional method of work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung thus untied the knots in the management of the co-operative farms and taught the people how they should work, and a great upsurge was brought about in the agricultural production in our country.

But the peasants' life in the mountainous areas of our country lagged still behind that in the plain areas.

Without solving this problem the lag of the countryside behind the towns cannot be rapidly liquidated in our country where there are many villages in mountainous areas, nor can socialism and communism be built with success.

Comrade Kim Il Sung personally made Changsong County a model for the counties in the mountainous areas to follow.

And his far-reaching plan for turning mountains to good account was excellently realized at Changsong.

The arable land of Changsong County is only 5 per cent of its total area, and that stony. Some years the sterile land even did not pay for seeds.

Feeling pity for the fact, the Leader visited this area and, climbing up and down the precipitous hills, he said that the people could gain large income if they made wines and jam from wild vines and the fruit of *Actinidia arguta* which are abundant in this area and sell them as well as medicinal herbs by making full use of the inexhaustible wealth in mountains. Then he named the mountains, which the inhabitants there had considered the cause of their bad living, "golden mountains." Saying that a diligent peasant knows no sterile field, he instructed them to make use of mountains to raise domestic livestock on a large scale and get much more manure and make the land more fertile in order to increase the cereal production, too. Later he sent breeding stock to them.

Indeed he gave guidance on the spot to the co-operative farms in Changsong County on more than 190 occasions and brought about great changes on the land of Changsong.

After creating in Changsong an example of improving the peasants' livelihood in the mountainous areas, he convened the historic joint Changsong meeting of the local Party and economic functionaries and generalized the example throughout the country.

Today every household of Changsong shares over 3 tons of grain and 1,200 won in cash to lead a rich life never envious of the life of the people in the plain areas. And new "Changsong Counties" have come into being in all parts of the country.

Whenever our peasants think of their today's happiness, they all look back upon with emotion the proud days when Comrade Kim Il Sung brightly illumined for them the road to a better life, climbing up and down the hills.

Unbounded is the Leader's concern for the solution of the peasant and agricultural questions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, who authored the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and is leading our socialist countryside to bright future of communism, set forth a great line of carrying on the all-round ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the rural areas and of further strengthening the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of the towns to the countryside and is actively putting the line into reality.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The working class must not only lead the peasantry politically and ideologically, but must also give it material, technical, cultural and financial assistance. The socialist state must make every effort to lighten the burdens of the peasants and increase their income, and must see to it that the living standards of the workers and peasants rise evenly in relation to each other."

Comrade Kim Il Sung has shown consistent concern for a better peasants' livelihood. He totally abolished the system of agricultural tax in kind, which made another great event in the life of the millions of peasants in our country, and thus converted our countryside into a tax-free one for the first time in history, and even took measures for building dwelling houses for the peasants at state expense and provided the houses to them free of charge.

In the past five years since the publication of the Theses alone, more than 197,000 cozy modern dwelling houses were erected by the state and provided to the peasants gratis and many production facilities including more than 38,000 stables were built at the state expense for the peasants.

All this great consistent solicitude for the life of the peasants can be shown only by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great paternal Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who cares to improve rapidly the peasants' livelihood to raise it to the level of the workers' life and lead the peasants to communist society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In our country the peasantry are freed from oppression and exploitation and their livelihood was enhanced to the level of that of the middle peasants. But the peasants have not yet been freed completely from arduous and difficult

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Rural Economy Managed by Industrial Method

KANG DU CHON

In Sukchon County, South Pyongan Province, as in other counties of our country, agricultural production is growing every year in a systematic way.

In 1968, this county cropped 110,000 tons of cereals, or twice as much as in 1961, and made a great leap in all other branches of agricultural production such as stock-breeding, raisings of vegetable, fruits, industrial- and oil-bearing-crops.

And all these successes are attributable to the fact that the farming was carried out by the industrial method of management as taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

—AN INDUSTRIAL METHOD OF MANAGEMENT SUITABLE TO NEW CIRCUMSTANCES—

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, taught as follows:

"What is the industrial method of management? It consists in directly controlling, organizing and giving concrete leadership in all the activities of an enterprise—from planning to the organization of production, advancement of techniques, supply of materials, allocation and organization of the labour force, financial activities, and so forth."

Under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the co-operativization was completed in our countryside already in 1958 and ever since each co-operative farm has developed into a large-scale socialist collective economy with an average of more than 300 farm households and over 500 *jongbo* of farmland.

With the rapid progress of the technical revolution, the technical equipment of the rural economy has been strengthened remarkably.

In Sukchon County, too, the scale of the economy of the co-operative farms has been enlarged greatly. There are more than 200 pumping stations, over 300 tractors, lorries, and various farm machines rendering service to agricultural production. In the county, the electrification of the countryside has made a rapid progress and electricity has been laid on in every peasant

household. Chemicalization is also promoted at a rapid speed.

As the technical transformation of the rural economy proceeded, it was more saliently revealed that the agricultural production, too, should necessarily go through technical processes.

Under the circumstances, the rural economy could no longer be guided properly by such administrative methods as were used in the days of private peasant economy, and accordingly the agricultural production could not be boosted.

It was an imperative requirement for the further development of the rural economy to apply the industrial method of management in the guidance of the large-scale socialist rural economy whose technical equipment was daily reinforced.

Around that time, in December 1961, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave an on-the-spot guidance to the agricultural work in Sukchon County, gave a programmatic teaching. He expounded to establish, for the first time in our country, a county co-operative farm management committee, the organ specializing in agricultural guidance in conformity to the changed reality in our countryside, and personally set up the County Co-operative Farm Management Committee, and taught in detail how to apply the industrial method of management in the rural economy.

—UNIFIED CONTROL OF ALL TECHNICAL FORCES AND MATERIAL MEANS—

After that the industrial method of management, the most advantageous method of agricultural guidance, was introduced in Sukchon County.

The County Co-operative Farm Management Committee there, upholding the Leader's teaching, bent every effort first to control in a unified way the technical forces in specified branches and all the material and technical means such as farm machine factory, irrigation control office and others which directly serve the rural economy, and then strove to solve in a concentric way all problems raised in each farming process.

A vivid example is seen in the guidance given last year by the County Co-operative Farm Management Committee for solving irrigation water problem.

Last year, an unusual severe drought continued in our country. So it was one of the most important issues in increasing agricultural production to avoid the waste of irrigation water, turn it to good account and supply it timely.

The situation demanded all the links to work militantly.

The County Co-operative Farm Management Committee, as taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung, applied the industrial method of management: it put under its unified control agro-technicians and the state-run enterprises serving the rural economy, such as the farm machine station, farm machine factory, irrigation control office and so forth, and organized and mobilized them in a rational way. The management committee first arranged to insert the plan of manpower, machines, materials and others needed for the solution of the water problem in the work plan of each enterprise under its direct control, and then it got all its departments on the run to acquit themselves well in their organizational and guidance work for fulfilling the immediate task. Particularly, the construction department of the committee, in co-operation with the irrigation control office, pushed up with the organizational work of repairing and reconditioning pumps, irrigation structures and waterways at the places where water was to be stored. The farm machine department and the farm machine station took a measure to plough up first the water-wanting plots in the spring.

And the agro-technical department, drawing on the data of soil analysis, took a timely technical measure to water the area where rice seedlings would be transplanted prior to the cold area. The planning department, together with the power distribution station, worked out in time the necessary plans for electricity consumption, and the material supply office supplied in good time pumping machines and bearings, parts and materials for repair of irrigation-facilities, pumping machines for tractors and hoses, etc.

In the meantime, all the functionaries of the County Co-operative Farm Management Committee went down directly to production sites, repeatedly explained among the agricultural working people Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching to secure profuse water and control it well, and aroused the co-operative farmers to labour innovations, unravelling their knotty problems with a sense of responsibility.

Furthermore, the County Co-operative Farm Management Committee saw to it that the water supply control system, established in good order, operated properly and, organized and mobilized

the forces of the enterprises under its direct control and the co-operative farms in a unified way and built in a short span of time even a supplementary reservoir for thousands of jongmi of water.

In this way the County Co-operative Farm Management Committee ran all means serving agricultural production in a unified way and conducted detailed organizational and guidance work to gear them in a concentric way for the solution of the questions raised. As a result, rice-transplantation was completed in a matter of only 20 days despite the severe drought of last year.

—TECHNICAL GUIDANCE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, taught as follows:

"The fundamental element in leadership by the industrial method of management is the technical guidance of production."

Last year, Sukchon County set the goal of producing 100,000 tons or more of grain. It meant a large battle, which called for the highest degree of enthusiasm of the co-op farmers as well as the concrete and minute guidance of a well-staffed technical collective.

In an effort to attain the high militant goal the County Co-operative Farm Management Committee set up a well-organized technical guidance system with the county's agro-technicians. The system, which had the chief-engineer as the centre, included the enterprises under the direct control of the committee, co-op farms, workteams and sub-workteams. The committee paid great attention to applying the technical data arising from the farming processes to production activity.

It was important to let the co-op farmers do farming as required by agricultural science and technology—assignment of right seeds to right plots, and the choice of fertilizers and the time and method of applying them.

For that purpose, the County Co-operative Farm Management Committee, relying on the technicians and broad members of co-op farms, re-examined data of soil analysis of more than 60,000 plots on the basis of the materials on the farming results of last year, and made the details of seeding for every plot and distributed them to all the sub-workteam leaders in the county. Not only that, it prepared the sketch maps of plots belonging to each sub-workteam and wrote in the maps soil composition, right seeds, water conditions, proper fertilizers, weather condition, etc. It served as teaching aids for farmers' classes in farming organized to let them acquire the right method of cultivation according to the peculiarities of crops and plots. Thus the committee intensified the technical guidance.

Take the case of the introduction of a new variety of rice last year for another example.

The County Co-operative Farm Management Committee had long conducted experimental work in different parts of the county to introduce a new variety.

Various new varieties of rice underwent comparative experiment, which was conducted in a responsible way by agro-technicians of the management committee strictly according to technical standards.

In this way, many a variety of crops had gone through comparative experiments for several years on end, enabling the county to synthesize the proper method of cultivation according to different plots.

The County Co-operative Farm Management Committee, thus, assigned different varieties to different plots and introduced different methods of cultivation for high yield of crops.

Especially, the County Co-operative Farm Management Committee made all possible efforts to let farming be done on a scientific and technical basis. Availing themselves of the slack season of winter the functionaries of the committee came down to the co-operative farms to bring home to the agricultural workers and farmers of the co-op farms the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung given to the domain of agriculture and conducted detailed guidance for thorough implementation of them. Especially, to carry through the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung on improving seeds they imparted the required techniques to the co-op farmers in combination with the field practice. Besides, they organized a gathering to popularize fine farming experiences among the co-op farmers. And in farming seasons they taught the co-op farmers how to keep and deal with seeds and other farming details in combination with practice.

All these endeavours made the co-op farmers acquaint themselves with the specific features of new varieties and farming techniques and convinced them that they can bring high yield of crops with credit.

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demonstrated the honour of Chollima Korea before the whole world.

Having made its debut in the international arena as a formidable rival, our football team again displayed its stamina at the 8th World Cup Final where furious battles were fought. Our young men's table tennis players have given a good account of themselves at successive world championships, thereby demonstrating the ever-developing sports technique of our country.

At the World Women's Speed Skating Championships in 1966, the

Korean skaters were placed first in 1,500 m. event and second in total results.

Our athletes of various fields including gymnastics, heavy games and practical physical training for national defence, have successively scored good results at international contests in recent years.

Indeed, our physical culture and sports, like all other fields, are developing by leaps and bounds, fully displaying their might befitting Chollima Korea.

In this way our physical culture and sports have rapidly developed

On this basis the County Co-operative Farm Management Committee supplied an increasing quantity of fertilizers in accordance with scientific and technical requirements, and properly applied water, machines, technical strength, etc., for furthering the specific features of the varieties.

The committee also paid great concern to the planned training of agro-technicians. In 1961 the county had no more than 36 agro-technicians, but now the figure stands at over 650. Besides, more than 3,000 co-op farmers passed the technical qualification examination or are enrolled in correspondence courses.

Remarkable is the rise in the level of the county co-op farmers' general, scientific and technical knowledge. Everyone has become a true master of new technique and civilized socialist, agricultural working people.

The steady growth of agricultural production from year to year is ascribable to the fact that those who are firmly armed with the Leader's teachings and the Party's policies and well versed in technique, have conducted guidance by the industrial method of management or whereby they directly organize and guide all fields of agricultural production with the technical means of assistance under their control.

With the industrial method of management taught by the Leader being thoroughly implemented in all co-operative farms in our country, the great advantages and vitality of the new agricultural guidance system are being more fully displayed as days go by.

It leaves no doubt that every year a yet heavier crop will visit our socialist countryside which is free from natural calamities and where the great advantage of the industrial method of management is brought into full bloom thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

under the direct guidance and care of the great Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking deep root among the masses, and today it has reached the high international level; and the stamina of Chollima Korea is proudly manifested also through physical culture and sports.

As a tree with its roots planted deeply in fertile soil does not dry but grows thick and fast, so our physical culture and sports development on the basis of mass popularization will make faster advance at Chollima speed, displaying its greater vitality.

Withdrawal of U.S. Imperialist Aggressive Army from South Korea—Prerequisite to Settlement of Korean Question

Owing to the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism, our nation remains split in the North and the South for over 20 years, with free travel and exchange of letters between kinsfolks and intimate friends living in the two parts being completely barred.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic had done everything in their power to put an end to such a tragedy of national split at the earliest possible date.

As a result of the sincere efforts of our Party and the Government of the Republic and the stubborn struggle of the Korean people, new phase of fatherland unification was opened several times. But every time the cause of fatherland unification could not be realized and the national misfortunes increased due to the vicious obstruction of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic obstacle to the country's unification is the U.S. imperialists who, militarily occupying South Korea, are interfering in the domestic affairs of our country, carrying out the policy of splitting our nation and pursuing an aggressive policy against the whole of Korea." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 187.)

From the first days of their worming into South Korea replacing the defeated Japanese imperialists after World War II, the U.S. imperialists embarked upon the road of permanently dividing Korea, harshly repressing the South Korean people who rose to build an united sovereign independent state.

Their aim was to make South Korea their colony and military base for invading the whole of Korea and Asia.

They regard South Korea as the advance base for "attacking any region of Northeast Asia." It is also revealed by a secret report of the Information Research Bureau of the U.S. State Department which reads in part: "For her geographical position in the Northeast Asia, controlling Korea and her people... will strengthen considerably the position of the United States."

For this very purpose the U.S. imperialists carried out a vicious colonial rule from the first days of their occupation of South Korea. They dissolv-

ed by force of arms the people's committees, the people's power organs established by the South Korean people themselves, and enforced the atrocious "military administration." Then they went so far as to fabricate a separate, puppet regime in South Korea by scraping up their running dogs—landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats whom they had fostered in the period of the "military administration."

Such aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism evoked the indignation and opposition of the entire Korean people.

In April 1948, on the initiative of the Workers' Party of Korea, a joint conference of the representatives of various political parties and social organizations in North and South Korea was held in Pyongyang. The meeting which was participated by representatives of 56 political parties and social organisations including even the right-wing parties of South Korea unanimously decided to oppose the separate "elections" in South Korea and strive to establish a united all-Korea government without foreign interference.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, however, set themselves against the decision of joint conference which represented the unanimous will of the entire Korean people and at last rigged up the separate, puppet regime in South Korea by force of arms under the U.N. signboard according to the pre-arranged plan of their colonial enslavement policy in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have thus revealed before the world people their true colour as the Korean people's sworn enemy who divided our territory and split our nation.

After the fabrication of the puppet regime, the U.S. imperialists bade their South Korean puppets to refuse the repeated proposals on peaceful unification of our Party and the Government of the Republic, while further stepped up their policy of turning South Korea into military base. Then on June 25, 1950, they ignited the aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The armed invasion of the U.S. imperialist aggressors was frustrated by the heroic counter-offensive of the Korean people and the U.S. im-

perialists were forced to bend their knees before the Korean people and sign the Armistice Agreement.

The cessation of hostilities in Korea opened a new path in the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The Armistice Agreement charges the both contracting parties with the obligation "that, within three (3) months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc."

But the political conference stipulated in the Korean Armistice Agreement could not be convened due to the obstructive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism who schemed the permanent occupation of South Korea. The U.S. imperialists brought the Geneva Conference on the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue in April 1954 to rupture, too.

At the conference the delegation of the D.P.R.K. Government put forward a "proposal on the restoration of the national unification of Korea and the holding of all-Korea free election." The proposal, as the most just and reasonable one in full accord with the fundamental interests of the Korean people, won whole-hearted support of entire Korean people and fair world public opinion.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and its lackeys again refused with no ground and reason whatsoever the just proposal made by the delegation of the Government of the Republic.

This showed that the U.S. imperialists were making use of the armistice as the respite for a new, hazardous war.

In fact, the U.S. imperialists forced the puppet government to conclude the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" already in August, 1953, immediately after the signing of the Armistice Agreement and thus "justified" the indefinite occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and ran amuck to prepare a new war in South Korea.

In flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement they reinforced South Korean puppet army, modernized its military equipment, shipped in tactical nuclear weapons and guided missiles, mass destruction weapons, and newly built and expanded military airfields, harbours, strategic roads, etc., on a large-scale.

Such manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists further enraged the Korean people. In April 1960, the South Korean people overthrew the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee, the old dog of U.S. imperialism, in defiance of the unprecedented repression of the enemies and the masses of people came out demanding new politics, new life and

new system.

The Government of the Republic put forward new unification proposals including the proposal on effecting a North-South Confederation, and the overtures on the economic and cultural exchange between the North and the South.

These reasonable just proposals made by the Government of the Republic received a hearty response from the South Korean people and public circles. Encouraged by them, the South Korean people waged more energetic struggle.

In Seoul a meeting was held, with the participation of tens of thousands of people, in welcome of the holding of talks between the students in the North and the South and for the promotion of the national unification, and the shouts of "Let's go to the North; you, come to the South; let's meet in Panmunjom," reverberated throughout the land.

The time was ripe as never before for national unification and things developed rapidly towards the removal of the barrier between the North and the South.

Alarmed at this, the U.S. imperialists hatched another plot, while suppressing the South Korean people. That plot gave birth to the present "military regime" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

J.A. Dulles, the then "director of the Central Intelligence Agency" said: "The most successful in the overseas activity of CIA during my term of office was this revolution (Pak Jung Hi's usurp of the puppet power)... If the United States had remained indifferent without resource, the masses of the people might have supported the 'rioters' demanding the unification of North and South."

The Pak Jung Hi military junta that seized the puppet power through the coup d'état planned and prepared by U.S. imperialism have served and are serving U.S. imperialism, their master, more faithfully than any of the successive puppets.

They have reduced South Korea to a large prison where terrorism and massacre prevail, a large army barracks where all of the human and material resources are made to serve U.S. imperialist war policy and a living hell where poverty and hunger are dominant. Today in South Korea those people who talk about peaceful unification are punished severely.

The enemies usher in South Korea the Japanese militarist forces which have revived, supporting the war policy of their master, U.S. imperialism, and herded more than 50 thousands of South Korean youths and middle-aged to the battlefields of the South Vietnam aggressive war as gun-fodder of U.S. imperialism.

At present the machinations of U.S. imperialism and its running dog, the Pak Jung Hi clique, to unleash a new war have entered a graver stage and, as a result, the situation has aggravated so serious in our country that a war may break out again at any moment.

SOUTH KOREAN AGRICULTURE IN A SERIOUS CRISIS

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"South Korea today has been turned into a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists, into their military base of aggression. The national industry of South Korea has been reduced to an economy dependent on foreign capital and its agriculture, too, is undergoing a serious crisis."

The serious crisis of South Korean agriculture finds its expression, above all, in the sharp decrease of agricultural production. At present the agricultural output in South Korea is no more than two-third of what it was in the closing days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. Especially in 1967, the harvest was 1.5-2 million tons less than the average-year record and in 1968 it again dropped by 2.3-2.5 million tons.

Consequently, South Korea, once known as granary of the country, has now become a zone of chronic famine which needs to import a huge amount of food grain every year.

Only a few years ago the amount of imported grain in South Korea was 0.8-1 million ton. But the figure rose to 1.1 million tons in 1967 and more than 1.3 million tons in 1968, and this year as much as 2.7 million tons are scheduled to be imported.

Such catastrophic situation of agriculture has worsened the miserable plight of the South Korean peasants, placing them in utter destitution.

The ever more appalling livelihood of peasants is manifested in a great dearth of food and a mass famine. The foodless peasant families in South Korea increase year after year. They numbered 450,000 in 1954 and one million in 1961. In 1968 the figure reached two million, or 80 per cent of the total peasant households in South Korea.

The South Korean peasants are suffering from extreme shortage of food and hunger, shackled tighter to landlords and usurers as their debt-slaves. At present more than 95 per cent of the South Korean peasants are bled white, saddled with a heavy debt to usurers.

Even the curtailed data released by the Pak Jung Hi clique show that each peasant household has a debt of more than 30,000 won on an average. It is as much a debt as a peasant can hardly pay off with what he earns for three years.

Left without food and pressed down by heavy burdens of debt, South Korean peasants are compelled to sell off their meagre household utensils at cheap prices and leave their native villages in quest of means of living with no particular destination.

The serious crisis of South Korea's agriculture is an inevitable outcome of the colonial predatory policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea over the last 20-odd years.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:
"The pillage and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists and the landlords have not only hampered the development of South Korea's agriculture but devastated it seriously."

From the very day when they crept into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists left untouched the feudalistic relations of exploitation in the South Korean countryside, which would favourably serve for their colonial control and plunder.

They changed the signboard of the notorious "Oriental Development Company," which had sucked the blood of Korean peasants in the days of Japanese imperialist rule, into that of "New Korea Company" for harsh exploitation and extortion. When the fierce struggle of the South Korean peasants for land gained greater momentum, the U.S. imperialists made their puppets enforce what they called the "agrarian reform." But it was nothing but a fraudulent farce. The feudalistic relations of exploitation remained predominant in the South Korean countryside even after the "agrarian reform" was enforced.

In the South Korean countryside

today, a handful of landlords actively shielded by the U.S. imperialists own more than 40 per cent of the total arable land and take away 50-60 per cent of the harvest from the peasants in the form of farm rent.

While retaining the feudalistic relations of exploitation in the South Korean countryside to the advantage of their colonial domination and plunder, the U.S. imperialists have systematically destroyed the agricultural productive force there.

It is of paramount importance to carry out irrigation in South Korea, for its paddy fields hold more than 50 per cent of the total arable land. But the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, engrossed in turning South Korea into a market for their surplus farm produce and their colonial military base, have utterly neglected irrigation projects and water conservancy work in the past 20-odd years. Moreover, they have wrecked even the existing irrigation facilities for the large-scale expansion of military establishments and roads. As a result, flood and drought visit South Korea like an "annual function," causing heavy damages.

Following their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists expropriated some 100,000 *jongbo* of farmland, the basic means of agricultural production, for their military purposes. In recent period, they again requisitioned 130,000 *jongbo* of farmland, stepping up preparations for a war of aggression. In addition, they have not taken any measures for land protection, with the result that the area of arable land dwindled markedly, leaving the farmland desolate. The area of arable land and the sown area diminished by over 200,000 *jongbo* and more than 400,000 *jongbo* respectively as against the time before August 15, 1945. Well over 80 per cent of the total arable land is acidified.

Farm implements and tools now in use in the South Korean countryside are very outmoded ones. According to data published in South Korea, the number of plough, man-driven weeder and man-operated thresher per farm-house is 0.3, 0.1 and 0.3 each.

Having destroyed the agricultural productive force of South Korea in this way, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are making desperate

efforts to cover, through the extortion of the countryside, the greater part of the expense for their designed war of aggression.

To wrest from the peasants and other labouring people of South Korea 265,000 million won accounting for nearly 81 per cent of the total budget for this year, they are planning to increase the number of tax-bailiffs greatly, expand the tax-collecting apparatuses on a large scale and raise the tax rate steeply.

On top of this, every year they have upped the prices of fertilizers and materials for production, while plundering the peasants of their rice at prices below the production cost on the plea of "purchase." They do not pay the bills for rice in good time at that. Even in case of payment, no small amount is deducted from the accounts under the name of "savings," "taxes" and the like.

Still worse, though the peasants are now suffering from famine owing to the big crop failure of last year, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, under the pretext of withdrawing "farming loans" and "money for fertilizers," are forcing the peasants to pay a colossal sum of money at a time and even placing their property under distraint.

All these facts prove that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges are entrenched in South Korea, the peasants there cannot get rid of the present slough of miseries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:
"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people."

Today the South Korean peasants, always looking up at the northern half of the Republic led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are raising higher the flames of the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle to hasten the day when they will lead a happy life in his bosom together with the people in the northern half.

They are rendering material and moral assistance to the armed guerrillas and giving revengeful death to enemies. Along with the working class, they are waging a staunch struggle for existence and democracy.

The desire of the South Korean peasants to enjoy a happy life in a unified country in the warm bosom of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will certainly come true.

South Korean peasants live barely on grass roots. They are suffering badly from hunger in dire want of food owing to the vicious predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique toward the countryside



All the facts show that the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its colonial enslavement policy are the root cause of all misfortunes of our nation and the basic obstacle in the way of the unification of our country and the cause of disturbing peace in Korea and Asia.

The withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea is a prerequisite to removing the source of war in Korea, turning into durable peace the Korean armistice and solving the Korean question peacefully.

There are no pretext and ground for the U.S.

imperialist aggressive troops to stay in South Korea. There are no foreign troops whatever in the northern half.

After the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea the cause of the peaceful unification of the country will be accomplished successfully by united strength of the socialist forces of the northern half and the patriotic democratic forces of South Korea. National unification is the supreme task of our nation the fulfilment of which brooks no further delay; it should be realized as early as possible.

American Imperialism Is Our Common Enemy, Unification of Korea Is Our Concern

WAFIC TIBI
Director of Alyom Beirut-Lebanon

Before I came to Korea, the land of heroism, with my colleagues Mr. Doughan and Mr. Abu Maachar to represent the progressive Lebanese Press in the international conference of the progressive journalists against the American imperialists, we had already in mind a real picture of the great achievements fulfilled by the Workers' Party of Korea led by Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, whom we admire and respect in our Arab countries.

We knew a great deal about the achievements in all fields: industry, agriculture, roads, railways which enabled Korea to catch up with the advanced countries in the world. These great achievements can not but strike us by admiration.

Korea under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung had realized its national independence through hard struggle against Japanese rule and American imperialism, the independence was not the only or final aim of the socialist revolution, which continues nowadays, but was and still is a means to build up the advanced socialist society inspired by the great revolutionary ideas of Premier Kim Il Sung, the architect of modern Korea.

We are impressed particularly by the high level Korea has attained

in industrialization and education. This proves that when the masses of the people are mobilized and united around a well-organized Party and around a Leader as Kim Il Sung it is fully possible to fulfil such a great success.

However, these great achievements which place Korea among the most developed countries and of high level of life constitute a real miracle because it rose from the ashes. Chollima is a legend perhaps, but in our opinion, the legend is the loveliest part of the truth.

Indeed our greatest impression is derived from the Chollima movement and the doctrine of *Juche* set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung, put in the Korean people deep faith in them and enabled them to turn their country into a socialist industrial state, a living example of Marxism-Leninism. The doctrine of self-reliance can be applied to all countries. It is inspiring philosophy.

Every time we see, during our short stay, Korean children, saluting the delegates and smiling all over perfectly happy, we realize what good things the Workers' Party of Korea had done and how marvelous the leadership of Kim Il Sung is. The Children's Palace we have visited with other delegates to the

Conference, from all over the world, is big and beautiful. We admired most the great musical patriotic performance of the Korean children, their great talents and the correct policy of Premier Kim Il Sung in the field of education.

When back in our country, the Lebanon, we will tell our people, through our newspapers, a great deal about the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people as an example for the world.

We Arabs and especially Palestinian resistants are carrying arms against American imperialism and Zionist occupation of their fatherland, the Arab Palestine. We cherish a deep feeling as comrades in arms. The American imperialism is our common enemy.

The reunification of Korea is our concern. We support fully the Korean people in their struggle to drive the U.S. imperialists out of Korea. The American imperialist aggression should be stopped and their aggressive army withdrawn from South Korea at once with their agents.

We join the delegates of all over the world to the international journalists' Conference, in expressing the full support and solidarity with the Korean people.

Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!

(Continued from page 30)

labour. Today a sacred, glorious task has fallen upon us Communists to free our peasantry from the arduous labour which was handed down for thousands of years from our ancestors."

And he has paid deep attention not only to affording the peasants a richer and cultured life but also to relieving them of their onerous toil.

In our country farming work is done by dint of machines, agricultural chemicals and electricity.

Following the wise leadership of the Leader in his immeasurably broad and warm bosom our peasants are marching forward towards communism. With unbounded pride in having Comrade Kim Il Sung as their Leader, they are bringing about a continuous innovation and uninterrupted advance in the agricultural production, while keeping a tenser mobilized posture to decisively frustrate the frantic war provocations of U.S. imperialism and defend firmly the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains.

Anything in this issue be reprinted with due acknowledgement.



A poster "Let us fulfill the Seven-Year Plan and hasten the unification of the fatherland!"

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